THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily by carrier, one week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail $6 00 per year, $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Domestic Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no case can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1873. NO. 120.

FIRST EDITION.

The Great Scandal

CREDIT MOBILIER BUSINESS.

STUNNING DEVELOPMENTS

The Sensation Increasing.

Case of Vice President Colfax Made Still Worse.

The Senate Asked to Appoint a Committee to Investigate, and Declines.

Implication of Wilson, of Iowa.

Senator Logan Explains Satisfactorily—Speaker Blaine Has Another Tilt—More Proof Against Brooks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1873.

Excitement in the City.

It is difficult to separate some of the sensational features of to-day's developments. From the main facts brought out, and which in themselves are bad enough, and part of a belief without the additions which those parts which are sensational give, there has been no day since the investigation began when, in justice to all whose names have been used, more care should be taken to examine all the evidence before reaching conclusions, and part of the more evidence needed to complete the case cannot be taken for several days to come. Since the days when the investigation was ordered into the causes of the failure of impeachment, there has been no excitement in Washington approaching that which has filled the city to-day. The case of Mr. Colfax is uppermost in all minds. On the demand of Oakes Ames the cashier of the bank where Mr. Colfax keeps his account was ordered to appear with his books. It will be remembered that the check which Ames swears he gave Colfax, payable to S. C. Seaver, for $1,200, June 28, 1868, was charged to Ames's account the same day as paid on the private books of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Colfax appeared the second time before the committee and swore, in the most impressive and emphatic manner, that he had never received this check nor the proceeds of it. There were over one hundred people in the committee room to-day when the cashier opened his books to the pages where Colfax's accounts were recorded. There was a perfect hush in the room as the members of the committee ran over the dates and amounts. When Judge Poland called out to the cashier the sum of nearly nineteen hundred dollars, deposited June 22d, 1868, and asked the cashier to produce the deposit ticket for the sum there became quite a stir, and when the ticket was produced and found to be in Mr. Colfax's handwriting, and the first item entered was "bank note, $1,200 in fifty dollars," no one spoke or moved or seemed to breathe for some time, which appeared to all a full minute, and for several minutes afterward all movements and conversations in the room were such as are seldom seen or heard or felt except in the presence of death.

In justice to Mr. Colfax it should be stated that, in the face of all this circumstantial evidence, he still insists he never had that check from Ames, and never received the proceeds. He says he now remembers that about that time he received a sum approximating one thousand dollars from a friend, and that has telegraphed to-night for the details. When he heard of the evidence given he at once declared his purpose to ask the Senate for an investigation, and immediately after the reading of the journal he rose in his chair, and referring to the charges against him, asked for a committee of investigation. He then called Senator Anthony to the chair, and left the chamber. Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, premising that he had a firm belief in Mr. Colfax's innocence, moved that a select committee for the purpose be appointed, but on the suggestion of Mr. Thurman, that the Vice President could only be reached through impeachment by the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Pratt was rejected without division, Mr. Pratt alone voting for the proposition.

The sensation caused by the whole matter, *as it affects* Mr. Colfax, can scarcely be exaggerated, yet all agree that his high character unsullied reputation will enable him to come to the full benefit of the doubt which arises from the fact that the twelve hundred dollars deposited on the 22nd of June was not a necessity the proceeds of the check given on the 20th by Mr. Ames for that amount.

The general verdict upon the case of Senator Logan is that he occupies a position not one viable place of all those who actually had stock carried for them, as he never received a single cent advantage upon the transaction. But a very few days after receiving the check for $329, the first surplus due him after the par value of the stock and interest, upon it he returned the money, and was so careful about it as to calculate the interest upon it for the few days he held the question of accepting it under advisement, and repaying even this small sum to Ames. His reason for repaying was not derived from the knowledge of the McComb suit, but because of information a friend gave him of the character of the contracts from which the dividends came.

The most important developments, next to the matter concerning Mr. Colfax, were in the Wilson Committee, and appeared in the outset to seriously compromise James F. Wilson, of Iowa, government director in the road, and this is one of the sensational features that should for the present be treated as wholly sensational, for reasons which will appear further on. The witness before the Wilson Committee was Brown Spence, of Boston, formerly cashier of the Union Pacific Railroad. He gave his testi- [illegible] deliberately, and impressed [illegible] as knowing [illegible] about, [illegible] pal matter [illegible] ment of $126,000 o[illegible] and charged as "special [illegible] swore that the general understanding was [illegible] the money was used in Washington to procure [illegible] legislation overruling Secretary Boutwell in the decision regarding the payment of interest; that he drew the checks and drafts to pay the entire amount; that about $24,000 in a check payable to the order of E. H. Rollins, Secretary of the road, was drawn and given to witness, by direction of J. M. S. Williams, into the hands of Gen. G. M. Dodge; that a similar check for $19,500 was by the same directions drawn and handed by witness to James F. Wilson, of Iowa, then a director; that three drafts, covering the remaining portion of $126,000, were drawn and the proceeds paid to C. S. Bushnell; that one of these (Bushnell) drafts was for $24,500, and was made up of seven $2,500 amounts and one amount of $7,000. Mr. Rollins, Secretary of the road, also drew $2,500 to send to Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, for money borrowed of him for Bushnell's use. There were present during this testimony Horace Clark, President of the road, Mr. Ames, Mr. Alley, Sidney Dillon, John Dubois and some other high officials of the company, and in spite of united attempts to break this witness down he left the stand without having crossed his track once, or having been shaken in a single statement he made.

James Wilson followed in a statement which convinced the committee and all present that if the check named was put into his hands, it was simply for him to hand to some other person, and of this he had no remembrance, although he did not dispute it. He showed conclusively, as did Cashier Spence, that the check was drawn to the order of Rollins; that he (Wilson) could not have obtained a dollar of it in any form. He had refused to have anything to do with auditing and authorizing the payment of these various sums, as the records showed, on the ground openly expressed at the time that he would not be compromised, and all of the circumstantial evidence is of the strongest character and all in support of his sworn declaration, which all here believe fully, that he had no connection with the handling of any money in the way of payments of any of these sums.

The exceedingly spicy passage between Speaker Blaine and Stevenson, of Ohio, in Judge Poland's Committee, has caused much talk, although much overshadowed by the other matters mentioned. The Speaker had Stevenson called and questioned as to the information upon which he had offered his resolution regarding the Sioux City and Dubuque Road. The answer of Stevenson, detailing the conversation with Mr. Ames, produced great effect in the committee, but this was almost immediately neutralized in a great degree by the statement elicited by the Speaker from Ames that his conversation with Stevenson was after the introduction of the resolution, and the further admission from Stevenson that he had said that he expected to "catch the Speaker." Before the committee adjourned, however, it was regarded on all sides that it would have been better to have confined the questions on both sides to matters really in issue. From the statement of the Speaker, however, it appears that his large interest in the company named began after the grants from Congress had all been made, and after all legislation had or desired was ended.

The day did not pass without a sensation of special interest to the Democrats. Mr. Hamm, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, appeared and produced a written order heretofore missing, signed by many of the principal stockholders, authorizing the issue of fifty additional shares of stock to James Brooks, showing that the previous declarations of Brooks that it was issued to his son-in-law, Neilson, was untrue. To-morrow Brooks and Neilson will appear, and Ames expects to have his original papers and books, as they are due by this evening's train. He says the books will show nothing additional. He has and will produce, if called upon, the computation made by Gen. Garfield in his (Ames's) presence, within a few months, of the amount still due on the transaction between them, the final result of the figuring thus made being twenty-four hundred and sixty-two dollars.

By Associated Press.]

The Testimony.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—At the sitting of the Poland Committee this morning Speaker Blaine first appeared and requested that Mr. Stevenson, who introduced in the House the resolution inquiring into the Sioux City Road, to make his sworn statement in support of his allegations that he (Blaine) was a stockholder in that road.

Mr. Stevenson then testified: Oakes Ames informed me that certain members, including Allison, himself and Blaine, and other names mentioned, I don't remember now, were interested in this railroad. He stated that there was a construction contract similar to that under which the Union Pacific Road had been built, and if we wanted to make an examination we had better make an examination of all the roads having land grants; we would find the Union Pacific the best. He said Mr. Blaine had stock in his own name, or in the name of Mr. Coburn, of Maine, a wealthy man, who had agreed to put the funds in Mr. Blaine's hands for such an investment, and that Blaine had invested to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars; and further, that Mr. Blaine had recently purchased bonds of this company of himself (Ames) in order to settle with Mr. Coburn. I think he said, Blaine purchased ten or twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds; paid him eighty cents on the dollar; Coburn paid him ninety cents on the dollar.

In reply to Mr. Blaine, witness said that this conversation occurred a few days before he offered the resolution; witness had all the details before he offered the resolution, and was quite sure that such a conversation with Ames was not at the Arlington House after he offered the resolution; witness received other information but it was only hearsay. Additional information came from John B. Alley, to whom witness was introduced at the Arlington House by Ames. He (Alley) stated the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad was organized in 1867; that he and Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, Ames and some gentlemen in Boston, represented the company. He said he had no personal knowledge of Blaine's being a stockholder. Witness found that the grant named in 1866, but the time of completing the road was extended. Mr. Stevenson then read the action of the House at that session on the bill.

Mr. Blaine—You don't mean to say I was Speaker then? Mr. Stevenson—No; but you were well posted on the rules.

Mr. Stevenson then cited from the Journal of the House, and said that Blaine did not vote on the bill.

Mr. Blaine asked him to explain certain portions of the Journal, remarking that "I control the record also." Mr. Stevenson—"I don't need help, but others may."

Mr. Blaine requested that Ames be called, whereupon he was examined by Blaine, and said the conversation with Stevenson took place at the dinner table at the Arlington, the day after he (Stevenson) offered the resolution. I was laughing at him, and told him he had got hold of the wrong road. Was very positive Stevenson had no information from witness before he offered the resolution.

Mr. Blaine—Then the allegation of Stevenson is not supported by you? Answer—No, sir.

Mr. Blaine to Judge Poland—Ames told me the other day that your question had no connection with Stevenson took place after the resolution was offered

Mr. Stevenson to Ames—You have frequently stated, Mr. Ames, that you had no interests to dates was not very distinct? Answer—Yes, sir.

Mr. Blaine then questioned Stevenson as follows:

Question—Did you have an anonymous or other kind of letter from Iowa on this subject before you offered the resolution? Answer—None whatever.

Question—Have you ever spoken of having received such a letter? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Did you ever say to anyone that you thought you had caught the Speaker? Answer—I don't remember.

Question—Did you have such a conversation with Senator Stevenson of Kentucky? Answer—I don't remember; I had a conversation with him on the subject.

Question—And you said, "I have caught the Speaker?" Answer—Not in that rough way. I may have indicated that I had something that would implicate the Speaker in land grants.

Question—Do you think your controlling motive was for the public good or to catch the Speaker? Answer—My object was to catch the Speaker, if he was involved in this road; and I said further that if the Speaker of the House was engaged in such transactions, it was equal to dealing in Credit Mobilier stock.

Mr. Blaine was then sworn, and said that the contracting company in the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad were his lifelong friends A. and P. Coburn, of Maine. In January last, in settling up some business with the Messrs. Coburn, he took a quantity of the stock of this road, for which he paid about sixty in cash; this was the first of his ownership in the road. He holds the stock in his own name, and Congress, in his judgment, is no more called upon to investigate than it would be to inquire into the weekly expenses of his household. He made the explanation without the slightest reserve. The road could not possibly come before Congress for anything. Mr. Blaine further testified that he owned 976 shares, for which he paid $32,500, and had ever since been living in the hope that they would draw a dividend, but up to this time they had not. [Laughter.] He was not generally in the railroad business, would like to be in it more. Bought $6,000 worth of bonds from Ames and paid him eighty cents on the dollar. At another time I bought I think $15,000 in Boston from him, for which I paid him eighty cents on the dollar; that I believe was in the winter of 1870 or 1871. I turned them into the Coburns, partly in cash, at one price and partly at another—because of them as high as ninety, some at eighty-five.

SENATOR LOGAN EXPLAINS.

After further examination of Ames, Senator Logan, at request of Judge Poland, made a statement to the committee as follows: I have been the testimony of Ames, given before the committee. I have nothing whatever to conceal in this transaction, so far as I am connected with it. Ames said I agreed to purchase certain stock. I did so, in 1867 or 1868. I agreed with him to purchase ten shares of stock at par. I paid nothing to Ames at that received no stock. On [illegible] 20th ames came to [illegible] this entitle[illegible] nds. [illegible] ich [illegible] it left a balan[illegible] nded me a check for this [illegible] and paid Ames no money, and he had given me no stock, or certificate of stock. I took the check, with the understanding that if I did not conclude to receive the stock in a few days I would let him know. I kept the check three or four days before I asked for the cash upon it; then I presented it to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or at his office, and received the money. I retained it for a few days and thought about the matter. In the meantime I read a letter from a friend giving me some information about the matter, when I went to Ames and told him I would not take the stock. He said very well, and remarked that it was good stock, or he thought it a good investment—something of that sort. I paid him back $329, with I think two dollars interest. Ames hesitated about the interest, the time having been so short, but I insisted upon him taking it, and thus the matter ended. The memorandum I made at the time refreshes my memory. I don't say this to the committee by way of excuse to cover up anything, but state the facts as they are. The stock was never delivered to me, nor to anybody for me, nor have I ever received anything, directly or indirectly, except as I have stated here. I had no negotiation in making an agreement with Ames to take the stock at the time, and so far as corruption or wrong was concerned, there was no legislation before Congress at the time affecting the road. I don't recollect of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiation between Ames and myself. As far as influence was concerned there was no necessity for Ames or anybody else making a bargain to obtain my influence. My constituency was favorable to the road and I was naturally a friend to it. I have always voted to sustain the road, and would do so to-day.

MR. COLFAX AGAIN.

H. C. Swain, Cashier of the First National Bank of this District, was the next witness sworn, and in answer to a question by Judge Poland, stated he had brought the books of the bank with him containing the account of Schuyler Colfax, in answer to the summons. Upon turning to the account of Colfax Judge Poland put the following question:

Question—State whether it appears upon your books that Colfax made a deposit on the 22d of June, 1868? Answer—Yes sir, $1,968 63.

Question—Well, what other deposits were made in June or July? Answer—June 23d, $1,968 63; July 7, $400; July 8, $190; July 13, $1,543 87. [Sensation.]

Question—Would the entry on this ledger indicate whether the deposits were in cash or checks? Answer—No, sir.

Judge Poland then requested the witness to bring up the blotter, or book upon which the original entry of these deposits were made. The witness replied he would. He then produced the following certificate of deposit, upon being requested to do so:

Deposited with the First National Bank by Schuyler Colfax, June 22d, 1868, United States bank notes, $1,200, and checks, as follows: $250, $18 63, $500; total, $1,968 63.

Question—Will you look and see the last deposit made by Mr. Colfax prior to June 22d? Answer—June 1st.

To a question of Mr. Ames witness replied that of course he could not tell where the money came from.

The examination of Swain being concluded, Ames said he desired to go over to the other committee. Judge Poland—We have prior possession of you; that is good in law. [Laughter.]

THE FIFTY SHARES OF JAMES BROOKS.

The committee took a recess for fifteen minutes, and upon reassembling B. F. Hamm was recalled and testified that he issued fifty shares additional stock to Neilson, but knew nothing as to whether $5,000 borrowed by Neilson from Dillon had been paid. Witness here produced a copy of a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional Credit Mobilier stock to James Brooks on account of his previous agreement with Durant. The paper was signed by Oakes Ames, Samuel Hooper & Co., R. C. Robbins and others, but witness testified he thought the signature of Oakes Ames, in pencil, to the original was not in the handwriting of that gentleman, but signed by some one else for him.

Judge Poland announced that certain books of Ames's which the committee desired were expected to-night, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE "SPECIAL LEGAL EXPENSES."

The Wilson Committee met this afternoon. Benjamin W. Spence, of Boston, sworn: Was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company from June, 1869, to June, 1871; was Cashier of the company and acted as Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer to the Board of Trustees, under the Ames contract. Knew of an item of $126,000, paid for "special legal expenses." Witness made the payment March 9th, 1871. He did not know what use was made of the money. There was some talk about it at the time between Wilson and Bushnell; the substance of their conversation was that the money was to be used for the purpose of securing a reversal of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Question—Were there any other legal expenses paid at the time? Answer—A short time before, to Judge Curtis, Sidney Bartlett and E. R. Hoar, for opinions or public arguments, having nothing to do with the other transaction. The payment of $126,000 was in a check and two or three drafts. Witness drew two checks, one for $24,500, which he gave to G. M. Dodge, and the other for $19,000, which he gave James F. Wilson, a government director. The remaining $82,500 was made up by a draft on Morgan, Sons, New York, and given to Bushnell. This amount was divided into three parts, in round numbers, as follows: $20,626, $48,841 and $18,033. Witness, in reply to a question, said that Bushnell gave a draft for $2,500 to E. H. Rollins, Secretary of the company. Witness suggested to Rollins that that was his share of the $126,000 for his services at Washington, when Rollins said no, $2,500 was to pay an amount he had borrowed from Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for Bushnell. Rollins, Bushnell, Dodge, J. F. Wilson and Col. Thomas A. Scott were in Washington previous to this time; the last named, he believed, was not then President of the company. All the $126,000 was charged to one account.

The witness, during examination by the chairman, said the check to Dodge was drawn on the National Bank of Boston, and the check of Wilson for the same bank.

J. F. Wilson, witness, standing near the chairman, said he should like to settle this question right here. He should merely like to have an opportunity to explain, and to see whether a check of that kind was given him.

Mr. Hoar said the gentleman should have opportunity to be heard.

The witness, resuming his testimony, remarked that he had not stated that the check was drawn in Wilson's favor. The check was drawn to the order of witness, who made it payable to the order of E. H. Rollins. Witness made it to Williams, Treasurer of the company, "I suppose the money was used for lobbying purposes," to which Williams replied, "I suppose so," and gave witness to infer that such was the case. The three or four days before I asked for the cash upon it; then I presented it to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or at his office, and received the money. I retained it for a few days and thought about the matter. In the meantime I read a letter from a friend giving me some information about the matter, when I went to Ames and told him I would not take the stock. He said very well, and remarked that it was good stock, or he thought it a good investment—something of that sort. I paid him back $329, with I think two dollars interest. Ames hesitated about the interest, the time having been so short, but I insisted upon him taking it, and thus the matter ended. The memorandum I made at the time refreshes my memory. I don't say this to the committee by way of excuse to cover up anything, but state the facts as they are. The stock was never delivered to me, nor to anybody for me, nor have I ever received anything, directly or indirectly, except as I have stated here. I had no negotiation in making an agreement with Ames to take the stock at the time, and so far as corruption or wrong was concerned, there was no legislation before Congress at the time affecting the road. I don't recollect of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiation between Ames and myself. As far as influence was concerned there was no necessity for Ames or anybody else making a bargain to obtain my influence. My constituency was favorable to the road and I was naturally a friend to it. I have always voted to sustain the road, and would do so to-day.

MR. COLFAX AGAIN.

H. C. Swain, Cashier of the First National Bank of this District, was the next witness sworn, and in answer to a question by Judge Poland, stated he had brought the books of the bank with him containing the account of Schuyler Colfax, in answer to the summons. Upon turning to the account of Colfax Judge Poland put the following question:

Question—State whether it appears upon your books that Colfax made a deposit on the 22d of June, 1868? Answer—Yes sir, $1,968 63.

Question—Well, what other deposits were made in June or July? Answer—June 23d, $1,968 63; July 7, $400; July 8, $190; July 13, $1,543 87. [Sensation.]

Question—Would the entry on this ledger indicate whether the deposits were in cash or checks? Answer—No, sir.

Judge Poland then requested the witness to bring up the blotter, or book upon which the original entry of these deposits were made. The witness replied he would. He then produced the following certificate of deposit, upon being requested to do so:

Deposited with the First National Bank by Schuyler Colfax, June 22d, 1868, United States bank notes, $1,200, and checks, as follows: $250, $18 63, $500; total, $1,968 63.

Question—Will you look and see the last deposit made by Mr. Colfax prior to June 22d? Answer—June 1st.

To a question of Mr. Ames witness replied that of course he could not tell where the money came from.

The examination of Swain being concluded, Ames said he desired to go over to the other committee. Judge Poland—We have prior possession of you; that is good in law. [Laughter.]

THE FIFTY SHARES OF JAMES BROOKS.

The committee took a recess for fifteen minutes, and upon reassembling B. F. Hamm was recalled and testified that he issued fifty shares additional stock to Neilson, but knew

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Supplement for Local Option Law, Concerning Allegheny County—Private Calendar Day in the House—Joint Convention to Hear Appeals from Centennial Commission for an Appropriation from the State.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 28, 1873.

Mr. Rutan presented a petition from the miners in the bituminous coal region, asking protection.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to act incorporating the Chartiers Valley Improvement Company.

Mr. Graham—Act relating to the sinking fund of Allegheny county; also, supplement to act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell liquor, which is as follows:

Whereas, Doubts have arisen in the minds of some as to whether the act to which this is a supplement has not been repealed so far as regards the county of Allegheny by "an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April 3, 1872; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the last said mentioned act was not intended to repeal the act to which this is a supplement, but the same is declared to be in full force and effect as if the act of the 3d of April, 1872, had not been passed, and that the election provided for under said act of March, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent all day on the private calendar, but few bills of Western interest being considered.

Centennial Appropriation.

The National Centennial Commissioners are here asking an appropriation. The Senate met the House to hear a talk from the Commissioners. Hon. Daniel J. Morrell opened the talk, and was followed by the venerable Eli K. Price. Colonel Wood, of Virginia, was introduced next as Col. McClure as one who had led his division in Pickett's corps, at Gettysburg, in trying to break up this government, and now a member of the Centennial Commission, doing his best to cement the Union which he had vainly tried to sunder. Col. Woods is quite a young looking man, and with a clear voice made the hall of the House ring with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the celebration. At a late hour the Convention was still in session.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday's Doings—Original Resolutions—Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

At Monday's session of the Constitutional Convention the following original resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Clark, relative to the judiciary powers of the Commonwealth. Referred.

By Mr. Darlington, that the Committee on Declaration of Rights be instructed to inquire into the propriety of inserting a clause in the Declaration of Rights, declaring the sovereignty of the Commonwealth who conscientiously believe that the seventh day of the week is the true Sabbath, and observe it as such, shall be relieved from the penalty inflicted by the act of the 22d of April, 1794. Referred.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the second section of the report heretofore made by the Committee on Legislature, Mr. Charles A. Black taking the chair. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Darlington, to strike out the "two years" and insert "annually," thus making their action provide for annual instead of biennial sessions.

Mr. Corbett moved to amend the amendment as follows: To insert after the word annually the words "until the year 1876, and every two years thereafter."

Mr. Broomall, in speaking of the allusions to the ill repute of the Pennsylvania Legislature, said: There has arisen in our Legislature a class of men who are additional clerks and compilers in the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. HILL said he was instructed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections to offer an amendment raising the salaries of members of Congress to $7,500 per year.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to, and that motion was lost.

Mr. WINDOM moved to strike out the provision that $5,000 be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Sherman's amendment raising the salaries of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Customs, and other officers, to $4,000 per annum, was adopted.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM formally announced the death of Hon. Orrin Seymour, late Representative from Connecticut, and he and Mr. FERRY eulogized the deceased. The ordinary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill and disposed of the same. A committee of conference was appointed on disagreeing votes.

The House bill to admit the State of Colorado as a State, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment, when the death of Delos L. Applegate, State Commissioner of Emigration, from Oregon, earnestly advocates the proposed arrangement for the cessation of hostilities.

Increase of Salaries.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to a bill making an increase of the salaries of the most important offices in the government, on the scale: Exec[illegible] as follows: President, $50,000; Vice President and Speaker of the House and Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000 each; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, $10,500, and Senators and Representatives $8,000 each. The mileage system is absolutely abolished, and in lieu the actual traveling expenses to and from the capital are to be allowed. The increase of pay of members of Congress is to date from March 4, 1873, and that of Executive and Judicial officers from March 4, 1873.

Reduction of Letter Postage.

The House Committee on Postoffices to-day agreed to the bill reducing letter postage to two cents for each half ounce.

Personal.

Vice President Colfax and Senator Wilson left for Philadelphia this afternoon to address the Young Men's Christian Association of that city this evening.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

Theodore Cook, representing the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce is here to urge upon Congress the acceptance by the government of the Louisville and Portland Canal and the abolition of the toll now charged upon vessels. Messrs. Richard Smith and Benj. Eggleston, and other members of the committee, are expected to-morrow. It will require earnest effort on the part of the friends of this measure to put it through at this session.

His Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that it had jurisdiction in the case brought up from the Supreme Court of Iowa, involving the right of an Elevator Company to charge the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad 2½ cents per bushel on all grain passing through Dubuque to Chicago.

Triumph for Steamboat Interest.

The defeat of Nimmo for Inspector General of Steamboat Inspectors is regarded as a triumph of steamboat interests as against the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1873.

NATIONAL THEATER BURNED.

The National Theater was burned this morning, and the adjacent buildings, including the Imperial Hotel, were damaged by water. The fire is now under control. The National Theater is entirely destroyed. The loss of the Imperial Hotel, adjoining the theater, is $30,000. Mrs. Oates, who has just opened the theater, loses heavily. The loss on the theater, which is owned by William H. Rapley, is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $25,000. Manager Saville lost his entire stock in trade. Mrs. Saville's loss will also lost heavily in this respect. The theater is to be rebuilt immediately. The building was the third on this site which has been destroyed by fire, the last time being about fifteen years ago. Mrs. James Oates, with her burlesque company, had just commenced an engagement and last night being the first performance. The company saved their wardrobe, music and instruments, with some slight and comparatively trifling exceptions.

CABINET MEETING.

All the members of the Advisory Civil Service Board, except Mr. Medill, were in conference with the President and Cabinet to-day. The conversation on the civil service was very general, and merely with a view of acquainting the higher officers of the government with its practical workings in the time it has existed. No other matter of extraordinary interest engaged the attention of the Cabinet today.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Canandaigua, New York, describes the following instance of canine memory and affection: "A resident of this village had a Newfoundland puppy, a female, the playmate of his invalid son, who died about five years since. After the lad's death nothing unusual was noticed in the conduct of the dog, until several months had passed, when it was discovered that she was in the habit of visiting her master's grave at least once or twice a week. She was then watched, and was seen to walk slowly around her owner's cemetery lot, in which were several graves, stopping a while at each grave and at last lying down on that of her young master, where she remained some time. Her owner lives near the cemetery, but not knowing of it, she was not seen to follow her master to his burial. Had she followed other visitors and seen the dead buried, and so inferred the fate of her master? The frequent visits were continued about three years, but have since been more rare, especially since the erection of an iron railing around the grave. On a cold morning in winter, after a heavy fall of snow, the dog's tracks were seen leading to the grave."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pressing Financial Measures.

Joint Conference of Committees.

Mississippi River Tunnel.

Consideration of Canal Projects.

The Sutro-Tunnel Enterprise.

THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

Proposed Increase of Salaries.

Reduction of Letter Postage.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1873.

Financial Legislation.

The Senate Committee on Finance and House Committee on Banking and Currency will hold a joint session to-morrow for general consultation upon the whole subject of financial legislation and measures in which it will be desirable to seek action at this session. The House Banking Committee this morning, by unanimous vote, instructed the subcommittee to prepare a bill embracing the following propositions: Redemption of treasury notes in coin after May 1, 1874; authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing not over three per cent. interest and exchangeable for coin and third, free banking under the National Currency act after July 1, 1873. The committee this morning also agreed to report the Senate bill authorizing banks to do business upon surplus profits as well as capital, and requiring national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and prohibiting banks not doing business under the National Currency act from using the word "national" as part of their corporate titles.

Tunnel Under the Mississippi.

Gen. Burnside addressed the House Committee on Commerce this morning in favor of the bill which has long been pending, allowing the railroad company in which he is interested to construct a tunnel under the Mississippi river at Nova. Messrs. Washburne and Farnsworth urged that the necessary capital was secured and with the necessary legislation the work would be begun at once.

Canal Projects.

The committee has set Tuesday next for the consideration of the three leading projects for canals across the country connecting the Ohio and Mississippi valleys with the Atlantic seaboard, and for which government aid in liberal amount is asked.

The Telegraph Question.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning turned over to Mr. Palmer, as a sub-committee, the whole subject of the inquiry recently ordered by the House as to the value of existing telegraph property, lines, franchises, &c., in the hands of the Union Pacific corporation, and the probable cost of constructing a duplicate system of lines.

Improving Capitol Grounds.

The committee also heard Architect Clark, of the Capitol, and allowed him $165,000 for improving the grounds around the building purchased under the act of last session.

The Sutro Enterprise.

Mr. Sergeant, in behalf of the minority of one, himself, of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, has presented a report against the bill granting two millions of dollars in aid of the Sutro tunnel. The document is very terse and business-like, occupying less than two pages, and concludes with this succinct statement of his objections to the bill: First, It proposes to take money from the Treasury to aid a company of speculators in an enterprise which, for two years to come, at least, neither the government nor the people have any interest whatever; second, in doing this they will lose heavily. The loss on the property of others, amounting in value to one or two million dollars; third, the government assumes the risk and losses of the two millions of bonds, and fourth every two years the corporation will reap all the benefit if it proves a success.

Shipping Commissioners Act.

Representative Kelley yesterday introduced a bill, which the House would probably pass should it get an opportunity to act on it, repealing outright the Shipping Commissioners act.

The Modoc Indian War.

Several prominent citizens of Oregon and California, who are in town, are urging the compromise with the Modoc Indians, and that Captain Jack's band be allowed the small reservation on Lost river, known as the "third house," where they count greatly more than if applied to the Legislature. I declare here that this lobby, having studied for years the art of managing men, would not find it difficult as a legislative novice; and while he receives none of the money for which they are paid to influence legislation, he does not have it, it would be crippled. While we must guard, we must also protect, and we cannot wait two years, but on the instant we must have that necessary legislation which is to foster our industries, and not to discriminate against them in favor of those in adjoining States. He believed that the popular branch of the Legislature should be in the control of the people, and that it should meet annually to give expression to their will.

Mr. Lear, of Bucks, declared the time would never come when this State could get along without special legislation, though he thought that the proportion of special legislation to general legislation, now-a-days, was entirely too great. The bane of lobbyists buying up members as one would buy cattle. The Legislature had been degraded by corruption for the past ten, twenty or thirty years, and he wanted it to have fewer sessions, and therefore favored the biennial system. He knew what the people of his county wanted; they wanted as little legislation and as little of the Legislature as possible.

The committee then arose, and the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Vote for Senator in the Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—A vote was taken for Senator at Topeka, Kansas, at noon to-day and resulted as follows: Senate—S. C. Pomeroy, 10; Ira Blood, 2; C. K. Holliday, 2; T. A. Osborn, 2; Charles Robinson, 1; J. M. Harvey, 5; W. A. Phillips, 2; M. Price, 3; John T. Morton, 1; D. M. Valentine, 1. House—Pomeroy, 40; Lowe, 13; Morton, 4; Robinson, 3; J. H. Walker, 2; Harvey, 19; Logan, 11; Price, 3; Valentine, 2; J. J. Ingdels, 1. The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges made against Pomeroy.

CRIMES.

Murder at Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, January 28, 1873.

A stranger, name unknown, was brutally murdered near Shawnee, Perry county, about dark last night, by a man named Stokle. The murderer escaped.

The preliminary examination of the parties noted yesterday for killing Hiles had not yet been concluded.

Manager of a Disgraceful Variety Show Arrested.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 28.—G. G. Grady, of circus notoriety, who keeps a disgraceful variety theater here, was brought before the Mayor this morning on the affidavit of A. E. Morse, city editor of the *Gazette*, for violation of the city ordinance which forbids a public entertainment in a liquor saloon. He was fined ten dollars and costs, and warned to keep shady hereafter. The affair is the present chief topic of conversation.

Runaway Clerk Arrested for Embezzling.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 28.—Merrill Leggett and Frank Burdett were before United States Commissioner Merriweather to-day, charged with embezzling $3,300 from the safe of United States Paymaster H. B. Reese. Leggett was Reese's clerk and was intrusted with money to pay troops. It was left in a satchel in the safe. He went to a gambling saloon, where he played away the greater portion of it. Burdett was a roper in for the gambling, and Leggett sent him to the safe with the key to get the money, which he did. Next day Leggett left for Cincinnati, where he was arrested and brought back. The case was continued till to-morrow.

Training Young Women in Household Duties.

The Boston correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* says:

The last Boston notion is the instruction of young women in the practical parts of housekeeping, such as washing, ironing, cooking, &c. The idea originated with Jennie Collins, of whom I could write a column, and Julia Ward Howe, in their efforts to provide employment for the hundreds of working women thrown out of employment by the fire. While there was found to be an almost universal demand for house-servants, but little demand was made otherwise for the labor of these sufferers by the fire. The plan proposed is to open a boarding-house or hotel for the accommodation of laboring woman and make some arrangements by which the work may be done by the boarders under the guidance of competent instructors. The idea is a good one if it can be successfully carried out, and if any one can do it Jennie Collins can. But will it? No woman is herself a Boston institution, though her name is known to many of the laborers in the cause of the poor working women in the cities. She has by her own exertions secured means and maintained what she is pleased to call "Bolfin's Bower" for several years. This Bower also has made a headquarters for hundreds of young women, who find there books to read and aid in any good purposes. Although many years of Jennie Collins' projects seem to be dead and underfoliaged at the outset, she rarely fails in bringing good out of them to a large number of persons and at a wonderfully small outlay. She does not shrink from any kind of labor herself, and one minute may be found cleaning the floor of her "Bower" and the next answering the letter of one of "her girls" and giving her advice upon any subject desired, from the selection of a dress to the choice of a husband. If one of her girls is taken sick and wants to go home, Jennie interviews the superintendent and gets her a pass if one of them is out of a place. Jennie, who is hand-in-glove with the foremen of dozens of the largest establishments, finds one for her. In fact, Jennie Collins does as much good with a thousand dollars a year, which her subscribers furnish, as most institutions do with six times as much.

PARIS has a novelty in the way of a new article of diet, in the form of Alp

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

A MEETING of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River will be held in Washington City to-day, for the purpose of further considering and maturing plans for the immediate promotion of the important objects sought to be accomplished.

ON THE fourth page of this issue will be found statistics of the business of Pittsburgh in iron, coal, coke, oil, and other leading products, for the year 1872, compared with the trade of previous years. These figures are important, as exhibiting not only the extent of the business, but the very gratifying increase in these several branches of industry.

IN ANSWER to several inquiries concerning the matter, we state that the Austrian government has passed a special law for the protection of objects exhibited at the Vienna exhibition. According to one provision of the law "certificates of protection" will be issued under certain regulations to the exhibitors, shielding their inventions from piracy. Thus it will be seen that a weighty objection has been removed to the exhibition at Vienna of machinery invented in the United States. By another provision of the law, all goods for the exhibition are exempted from custom duties. All such goods, however, must be removed from the country at the end of the exhibition, or duties will then be collected.

COMPLAINT, we observe, is made in some quarters that the frequency of legislative elections in this State is "a nuisance." All popular elections are "a nuisance" in the estimation of some persons; but the people of Pennsylvania do not propose to abate their frequency for the purpose of pleasing anybody, unless a better reason can be shown for doing so than has heretofore been given. There are not wanting those who would like to set up a Legislature for life, in order that they might make it useful for the furtherance of projects for plundering the public. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but it is the price of purity, the price of safety, and the price of the law's supremacy. Nothing is apt to corrupt faster than a Legislature elected for years.

THE New York *Tribune* has been an unyielding advocate for the abolition of capital punishment, but is compelled, by the daily murders in that city, to demand the rigid enforcement of the penalties laid down for every violated law, saying: "We have no respect for the gallows; but while it stands it should be a serious fact and not a derisive scarecrow." This is a correct view of the case. What is wanted to make the law terrible is certainty of its execution. Neither capital punishment nor any other penalty will restrain criminals so long as they think their chance of escape is good, and now-a-days they always think so. Such a state of public opinion needs to be fostered that every man charged with crime shall have a fair but speedy trial leading to an inevitable accomplishment of the behests of justice.

IN SOMEWHAT the fact that the House Committee on Banks has agreed to recommend the repeal of the restrictions on the rate of interest legally chargeable by the national banks, the New York *Times* expresses the belief that such a repeal would act strongly in favor of the borrower. At present it is next to impossible to conduct the business of banking profitably on seven per cent. interest, and it is always perfectly feasible in the large cities, with a slight subterfuge, to get more. The result is, that money is drawn to the speculative centers, where from twelve per cent. to forty per cent can be had for it, the legitimate business of the country finding great difficulty in getting money at all. Most business men will agree with the *Times* that after the note holders are adequately secured, the more free banking we have the better for the country.

EVERYBODY knows somewhat of the mystery that has long attached to the subject of Chinese porcelain. A German traveler, FERDINAND VON RICHTHOFEN, has lately discovered in China the material, so long and jealously guarded, from which for a period of three thousand years, the Celestials have made their precious and beautiful ware. The site of the material lies to the east of Pajangsee toward Hangchow. Mr. RICHTHOFEN was surprised to find that the material referred to is not a species of clay but a stone as hard as feldspath, green in color, and deposited in strata or layers in clay slate. By pounding the stone is reduced to the form of flour, of which the finest parts are repeatedly washed, and are then moulded into little bricks. The Chinese distinguish two varieties of this material, which to the foreign eye look very much alike. The place where the stone was found is covered with luxuriant vegetation, maples, rhododendrons, etc.

IN VIEW of the enormous amount of franker heretofore sent through the mails under the franking privilege, the House deserves great credit for its prompt concurrence in the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the franking privilege, followed by the repeal of the act itself. More than a year since the Postmaster General, from the very best data he had been able to obtain, estimated the cost of transmitting franked matter at the regular rates at more than two and a half million dollars. It is scarcely probable that such an amount of matter would be sent if postage was charged and to be paid by those who avail themselves of the benefit of the frank. If transmitted and paid by stamps, as documents and letters are sent by some Legislatures, the Postoffice Department would probably have been self-sustaining during the past year. At least it is safe to say that the Department has been fearfully taxed and the mail grievously burdened by a system that conferred no adequate benefit; while the reduction in the number of documents printed at the expense of the government, which will in all likelihood follow in the wake of the repeal of the privilege, will also effect a considerable saving in another direction.

THE State of Delaware retains in her Constitution and laws an old provision that no citizen shall vote unless he is a tax-payer. Last fall the Democratic politicians attempted to take advantage of this to exclude negroes from voting. The Democratic assessors refused to assess colored men, or to allow them to pay taxes. After the election, suits were commenced by the colored citizens against two of these assessors, and one of them has just been convicted in the United States Circuit Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars and all the expenses of the suit. In Lexington, Kentucky, the Democratic officials, not yet knowing the result in Delaware, have been trying the same game recently, and are likely to get into trouble unless they instantly take the back track. The law there does not allow any citizen to vote at the charter election unless he has paid his taxes, and can show a receipt. The other day the collectors positively refused to receive money tendered them for the taxes of ninety-four Republican voters. A new Democratic voter was permitted to pay without question. If this business is not stopped, the Democratic authorities of Lexington may find themselves speedily in the condition of the convicted assessor in Delaware, or a worse one.

NOTWITHSTANDING some defects of machinery, the bankrupt law has in the main worked well, and it is somewhat doubtful whether the Senate will pass the House bill repealing the enactment. The law, which was passed in 1867, was the work of several years. The state insolvent laws were changeable, conflicting and inadequate to the commercial requirements of the country. Long before the law was matured, the fact was generally recognized that the only security was to be found in establishing the law of debtor and creditor on an equal and just system, operating equally in all parts of the country. To accomplish this, to reconcile conflicting opinions, to accommodate supposed sectional interests and produce a system which should be as free from infirmities as possible, successive committees of the two Houses, acting independently of one another, studied the experience of this and other countries, invited suggestions, objections, criticisms of their plans from all sources, and, after several unsuccessful experiments, framed a uniform and national code, superseding the chaos of local laws, which has been accepted as a practicable solution of one of the most difficult of commercial problems. It is not claimed that the measure is without defects, but it is at least a great improvement on any of its predecessors; being less in any class interest, far more stringent in exacting honest dealing from debtors and persons allied in interest with them, and in principle bringing the failing debtor and his creditors upon a ground of negotiation and adjustment equally beneficial to both. It seems likely that the Senate will try to amend the bill, so as to remedy the defects complained of, instead of wiping out the system.

A fugitive Mississippi murderer was recently detected and arrested by a crowd of practical jokers, who alarmed every stranger they met by a mock arrest on suspicion, to be followed by an invitation to "liquor" at the nearest bar. They chanced upon the veritable criminal and he was frightened into confessing.

CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

In the revelations of the Credit Mobilier scandal, sources of entertainment, apparently inexhaustible, have been opened up for philosophers of the cynical school. To the cynic, accustomed to think meanly of mankind, and therefore daily to witness or hear of actions which seem to justify his contempt, there is, we suppose, nothing peculiarly surprising or piquant or amusing in the mere disclosures of the POLAND Committee. They form an addition, real though slight, to the multitudinous facts which confirm his misanthropical tenets. But in the manner in which these revelations are received or apprehended by a not insignificant portion of the great and enlightened public, there is a display of human nature which is, there is a display of human nature which must be truly exhilarating and simply delightful to the cynical mind. The eagerness with which some of these amiable citizens learn that gentlemen not only eminent in statesmanship, but of heretofore stainless reputation for integrity, are no better than they should be: the persevering ingenuity with which others of them, while sighing benignly over the fallen Congressman's depravity, repel all suggestions or explanations adapted to mitigate the heinousness of their offense; and the wholly unconscious revelation of their own ruling infirmity with which a third class of them gently refer to the insidious and omnipotent nature of the temptation as a reason which forbids even charity to assume innocence where guilt is suspected; these are phenomena at once edifying and pleasing. The howl of ignoble joy over blighted hopes of honorable and enduring fame, the unctuous comforting of envious noses sniffing *tainted* reputations of others that are not *novel sights* and sounds; but such a festive occasion as has lately been presented throughout the great republic to all who take pleasure in the degradation of distinguished names could not have been anticipated a few months ago among the possibilities of the future, even by the most consistent despiser of mankind.

Certainly in these remarks we seek to find no fault with the stern condemnation meted out by public opinion to those legislators who have directly or indirectly sold their official influence for money. The severe sentence passed upon such delinquents by popular sentiment is undoubtedly a sign of good augury as respects the future of our free institutions. But that good results may follow the punishment, it is essential that it shall be as little as may be defiled with vulgar and hateful passion, and at the same time marked with discrimination and justice. In a case wherein many millions of men lift up their voices in judgment, there will as a matter of course be many unlovely notes and jarring tones. By the sounds heard the hater of democracy may be reminded of the bellow of a beast, or of the roar of many beasts quarreling in their den. No fair-minded Republican should be reminded of any such image by the regulated voice of a public opinion passing sentence, determined by well ascertained facts and also controlled by the memory of services rendered and of benefits received.

The ordeal through which during the last few years American public men have had to pass, was perhaps inevitable. In the course of ten years the nation achieved the growth of half a century or more. Throughout the country and in all circles of social life, money always sufficiently valued, seemed to acquire a hundred fold additional value, not only as a means of procuring enjoyment but as an instrument of commanding power, and to great numbers the potent agent was thus presented in the absence of the resisting or repelling force which is the result of gradual familiarity with a gradually increasing demand upon its energy. In England during the same period the rapid rise of "a gorgeous plutocracy" has presented there the same problem with results conformable to the more ancient and conservative character of the people and their institutions. In Germany also, with its honest, industrious and steadily moving population, very general anxiety exists in consequence of the fierce and fanatical spirit of money getting which has taken possession of vast numbers of the people. So resolute and unsparing is there now the rage for speculation, not only among the commercial classes, but among the nobility; such a rage for growing rich by whatever means, prevails in the most secluded towns and districts as well as in the great centers of population and influence, that thoughtful German observers fear that the evil consequences may gradually destroy the valuable results of the great historical events which have indirectly thus stimulated the desire for wealth, and that the upshot of the malady may be permanent injury to the popular character. The people of the United States are in the midst of the same perils, and even as general good is often educed out of individual evil and suffering, it is possible that the Credit Mobilier scandal is destined to have results beneficent to the national life and reputation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Policemen, letter-carriers, and others who are on foot tramping the hard flags for several hours at a stretch every day, are apt to get foot-sore. The very best preventive of this is the following mixture: Take half a pint of alcohol and half a pint of castor oil; mix. Anoint the feet with a little of this before going out. Let it remain for a minute or two, and then rub it nearly off with a cloth before putting on stockings and shoes.

Mississippi papers call for a thorough revision of the levee system, so as to reduce levee taxes and restore to the owners the control of their lands. It is estimated that at least two million acres of the best lands of the State are in danger of falling into the clutches of the present levee board.

The Chicago *Times*, in a carefully digested review of the results obtained from the first practical use of the cumulative system of voting in the State of Illinois, commits itself in guarded but unqualified terms to the proposition that the system is a success.

Texas has 914,269 acres in cotton, and 432,540 commercial bales are estimated as the season's crop, amounting, at an average of 80 a bale, to something over $28,000,000; and yet this is but a fraction of the capacity of the State in this department, when properly developed.

A citizen of Iowa, after several years experiment, has succeeded in manufacturing an excellent quality of sugar from corn, which, it is said, can be made at a cost of four cents a pound.

Boston morals appear to be no better than those of some other cities which make less pretensions to a monopoly of wisdom and refinement. The annual report of the police gives the places where intoxicating liquors are sold as 2,768. Of this number 1,300 are bar rooms. During the past year 11,230 persons were committed for drunkenness.

Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, has a "Society for Protection against Cattle and Horse Thieves," with a central council, and branches for the administration of justice. These branches vary from ten to twenty feet from the ground.

The English navy is about to discard the open necked shirts which, from time immemorial have given British sailors the bronchitis and pneumonia, and adopt a different style of throttle.

The Queen of England, in addition to her other occupations and accomplishments, is one of the most extensive stock breeders in the kingdom. Forty of her oxen lately sold, realized about $125 each. Her entire sales last year reached $50,000.

A number of cases of men attacked with the veritable epizootic have lately occurred out West. The symptoms are sore throats, ending in a profuse discharge of the nostrils. The patient loses his appetite and becomes painfully stiff. The best physicians do not hesitate to pronounce it to be the horse epidemic.

Adjutant General Ross, of Canada, has discovered a garden thirteen hundred miles long by seventy wide at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in British North America. The scenery is picturesque, and cattle winter in the open air. Ross fails to state who owns the cattle that winter in the open air. He probably means Indian ponies and buffaloes.

The English conservatives are all "at sea" with their representative journalism. The editor and the manager of the London *Standard*, their only daily organ, have quitted it in a summary fashion, and are engaged upon a weekly paper called "*The Conservative*." As a rule, the tory press have no writers of their own; they depend upon men whom they bribe away from the liberal press. Men who have a wide acquaintance with English journalists often say that they do not know of half a dozen writers of tory politics, when all are sorted.

PHRENOLOGY as an exact science has just received rather a severe blow at Topeka, Kansas. A lecturer of some pretentions was holding forth in that place the other night, when M. W. Reynolds, editor of the Parsons *Sun*, a strict teetotaller, and one of the most amiable gentlemen in the State, was introduced as Col. Jennison, the distinguished jayhawker and gambler of Leavenworth, whereupon the bump feeler proceeded to give him the following character: "Dangerous man; keep pistols, bowie knives and whisky away from this man; will shoot as quick as eat; under favoring conditions would be a very desperate character," etc. Colonel Jennison himself was next introduced as Elder Davis, a well known local preacher, and received the following clean bill: "Is a man of extreme modesty, large conscientiousness, very sensitive, full of sympathy and ready to die for the right." The lecturer did not draw very well the next night.

PERSONAL.

N. P. Langford, the Yellowstone explorer has just returned from his third exploration of the Yellowstone region, where he has gathered valuable information regarding the geysers, canons and other natural wonders which abound in that locality, all of which will be given to the public through *Harper's* or *Scribner's Magazine*. He was one of Prof. Hayden's Smithsonian Institute party.

Signor Negri, a sergeant in the Italian army, has been notified by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he has been bequeathed $19,000,000 by an uncle lately deceased in Lima, Peru. The "better be born lucky than rich" proverb is again in use in his military district, and the sergeant's cool reception of the tidings is "the theme of universal comment."

Sir Arthur Helps, in an address before a school of science and art, expressed the opinion that intentional lying does not a quarter as much harm as inaccuracy. He noticed the charge against women of general neglect of accuracy, and thinks a more general study of practical art and science will help that deficiency. Nice distinctions.

"D. D. T. Benedict, Claim Agent," of Glasgow, Scotland, has just committed suicide. He will be recognized as the man who wrote letters to various persons in this country telling them they were heirs to immense fortunes in the "old country," and stating that, on the receipt of a certain fee, he would communicate further in regard to the great wealth they would surely inherit. Many were foolish enough to send the amount demanded, and, of course, now find themselves so much out of pocket.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says: "Those who believe that the Marchioness de Caux (Adelina Patti), is wealthy, are greatly mistaken. Nearly her whole fortune is swallowed up by the creditors of her husband, who, when he married the lady, represented himself as a very wealthy man, but who afterward turned out to be little better than a beggar."

There was something like an epidemic of bogus Ole Bull agents in the country three or four weeks ago. At the same time that one of these worthies was gracing this city with his presence, others were at work in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illinois and Tennessee.

Dr. Gideon L. Soule, the venerable principal of the Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., has sent his resignation in to the Association, and that corporation will soon have no Soule.

Martha Raffle, of Jacksonville, Fla., has fourteen children by her third husband. Four of them came simultaneously, and the rest arrived by twos. As Florida has no law against this sort of raffling, there is no knowing just where the indefatigable Martha will stop.

At his recent inauguration as rector of the University of Edinburgh, Sir William Stirling Maxwell declared himself in favor of teaching women everything they desired to learn, and for opening to them the doors of the highest oral instruction as wide as the doors of booklearning. He laid special stress on their claims to medical education.

Bass, the English beer brewer man, is to be made a baronet. This will be a bitter draught for some of the peers.

Marriage as a Civil Contract.

The question whether the public acknowledgment by a man of a woman as his wife legally constitutes her as such, has received an affirmative answer in the courts of our own and other States in several instances. We gave yesterday some account of a case involving this point, on trial before a Chicago court. The affirmative side of the question has just been strengthened by the decision of one of the courts of New York, in which a Miss Phelps resorted to legal measures to set aside the will of Augustus E. Noble, drawn in 1868, devising his entire property, valued at $200,000, to his mother and sister. In 1867 Mr. Noble met Miss Phelps, the contestant, and subsequently, without any marriage contract or ceremony, the parties commenced living together as man and wife. Noble introduced her in society as his wife, invariably paid such bills as she contracted. In due time she gave birth to a child, which was dead at birth, or died soon after, and the physician who attended her has since died. Noble himself died last fall, and, when the will was offered for probate, Miss Phillips contested it on the ground that she was his legal wife. After taking much testimony the judge ruled that her claim to be so considered was valid, and that she is entitled to her dower, but since it cannot be proven that the marriage was ever blessed with living issue, this is the legal extent of her claim. The will has been admitted to probate, and its conditions will be carried out after her dower claims are satisfied.

A New Departure in Medicine.

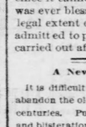
It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has traveled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opiumization and blisteration, are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Ewing, J. L. Graham, A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Hollanshee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.


LIKE THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH
Centaur Liniment
KENTAUR.
Has been a long time coming,—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor.
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

January 20th, 1873—List No. 53.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for Advertised letters, giving the date of the list.
If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Annie
Adams Kate
Anderson Mattie
Anderson S J
Anderson Grace
Ashly Mrs Anna
Armstrong Mrs M
Atwood Mrs Clara
Beltzhoover Ella
Boucher Mrs S
Botsman Mrs A
Bryson Mrs Mary
Brisbow Mrs C
Brooks Mrs A P
Carothers Mary
Chantler Fredrh
Clark Mrs R A
Charlesworth Ann
Chambers Annis
Cock Mrs Martha
Cook Mrs Geo H
Coates Mrs Saml
Crooks Mrs I
Critchfield M
Cordt Mrs Capt
Connolly Miss J
Crawford Lilly
Duane Fannie
Daniels Nellie
Dalles Emma
Doen M
Dorrington Mrs A
McD
Dinn Maggie
Donnelly Mrs T
Dillon Mrs
Donoe Margt (for)
Dodson Mrs W
Dare Mrs W
Duggan Mrs Fm
Duffy Louis
Easton Ella 2
Ellenager Mrs R
Estep Mamie
Ewing Mrs E B
Farrar Emma
Foster Mag
Foster Susan
Frampton Jennie
Gibson Mattie
Gibson Mrs James
B
Gaston Mary
Gleason Ella
Gordon Mrs T
Gannan Mary
Gardner Mrs H L
Gillespie Mrs Wm
Gibson Maria
Garrison Caroline
Gordon Mrs Fanny
Gordon Mrs Lizzie
A
Greenough Mrs L A
Graham Mrs M
Gutheman Mary
Green Anna E
Hall J A
Hall Mrs Libby S 2
Hamilton Mrs S
(for)
Hamilton Mollie
Harden Mrs Ann
Hays Miss
Helbin Caroline
Henrick Mrs
Hepburn Caroline
Hutchinson Mollie
M
Hunter Mrs S A
Hunter Mrs S E
Holmes Mollie
Hopkins Mrs M
Harrison Mrs Mabel
Jones Rosella (old)
Jameson Eliza J
Jordan Angelia A
Jones Mary
Johnston Sarah
Johnston Alice
Johnston Miss(d)
Jones Jennie
Kantz Emma
Kerr Mrs Susan
Lackey Mrs Ester
Long Kate
Lancaster Mrs M
Little Mrs Mary
Loomis Mrs De
Witt
Lyons Lizzie
Logan Mrs Saml
Love Mrs Eliza
Mitchell Mollie 2
Mick Sady
Manning MrsCharrie
M
Mulvalloy Margt
Mashan Anna
Millhalland Mrs C
Malina Mrs E L
Manning Mrs Robt
Mead Letitia A
Mowery Catiine
Morisey Mollie
Moorhead Mrs L
Morrow Emily
Munroy Hettie
Muller Lilley
Martin Mrs E M
Murphy Mrs Wm
Mahoney Mrs S
McAlee Elizbth
Crory Margie
McElroy Mrs
McClaughlin Mrs
Roe A
McKee Mrs W
Newland Mrs E
Neal Lida
O'Mallery Mrs I J
Odan Lizzie J
Pearce Lizzie J
Paley Mrs Maria
Parks Mrs Caroine
Port Jennie
Reese Clara
Reef Fannie
Riley Lizzie
Richards Mollie A
Richmond Mrs D
Richardson Em
Robinson Mrs M
Ralmer Mrs M
Rosenfolded Anna
Rodman Mrs R G
Roberts Mrs S
Rodenfelter Emma
Ryan Sallie E
Seidl Margaret
Schiver Phil
Smith Mary
Shields Mrs Mary
Shaffer Mrs M W
Simms Mrs Maggie
L
Shanchnessey Mrs
Patrick
Slattery Ellen
Singer Elizabeth
Smith Mrs Calvin
Smith Mrs Sarah
Snyder Mollie 2
Snyder Mollie B
Snyder Mary A J
Socher Minnie
Stewart Lottie
Sowry Mrs Ann
Stewart Ella
Stutz Mrs Elibth
Sullivan Miss (for
Slotwood Jane
Taylor Selina Ann
Tassey M H
Thorn on Cora A
Thaston Miss
Trout Maria
Turnsley Mary
Vaughon Hella
Voglo Mrs S
Ware Mrs M N
Watkins Miss
Watson Sadie
Warde Ella
Williams E O 2
Williams Annie
Williams Rosa A
Wilcox Mrs L

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873.

Adams Chas
Adams F
Adamer, Herman
Adams W
Adcock W
Aerhelt M
Abbe & Elliott
Abbe Geo W
Elkman B C
Albright H
Allender Thos
Allen F L
Allen Wm A
Arndt Henry
Aptrim B B, Jr
Anderson J
Anderson J
Anglemeyer Wm
Asbury Rev Corne-
lius
Argenten C D
Aschner Michael
Amons Chas T
Armstrong M M
Armstrong C R
Ames Jas T
Bailey I C
Bailie Geo N
Balwen & Arm
strong
Baggard Albert
Baker Thos
Baum Davis
Bailey Mr
Bartlett Jno B
Bates F M
Baines L T
Batterday John
Barrett W H
Barrick L L
Batallier Michael
Bearer Jas
Beggs J Rios
Beckwith & Co T
Co
Benton Wm H
Benton Thos
Bernar Wm
Berjan Chas
Bernard W
Bigger M
Bird Frank
Bissset Jacob
Blackmore G & Co
Blackston Jno
Black J S
Bogo Hugo
Bolar Jno S
Bopple Thos J
Bomen Jas (for)
Brooks W S
Brown Irwin A 2
Brown Vincent
Brown Thos
Brown Geo H
Brown, Carver &
Mickins
Brown Henry R
Bria Thos
Brink U H F
Brannan Hall
Brett Chas N
Brierley W H
Bremer Preston M
Briggs F S
Briggs Dr J
Brand Conrad
Brades S M
Brady P
Bryant Harry
Bryan Robt
Butler J S
Burns C O
Beyers Jas
Byers Geo
Cahlin Thos (for)
Canavan Rev
Campbell Jno A
Campbell Jas
Campbell Michael
Cameron Jas
Canady Dr
Carey Stephen
Carlin Thos
Carney Jas
Cavanaugh M
Carr Jno
Car Jas
Carroll Saml Thos
H
Carter M
Case A B
Cassaly J
Cilley J F
Chess Thos
Chittman Wm R
Chester Thos
Chalmers, Spencer
& Co
Chalmers J E
Cheney W K
Clogan M M
Calson W
Clarkson Mr
Clarkson F
Clint Alfred (for)
Closter Jos
Clifton Chas A
Clark John
Cisek G
Clark Herm
Clark W H
Cook & Co
Cooper Saml
Cooper Jas
Corbran Jas
Cox & Martin
Caldwarth D W
Cassidy Jas
Collins N H
Coffin Mr
Coplin E
Cornel Daniel (Dr.
Couch Chas
Conner Anthony
Jas Chas
Combs C
Condon Thos
Corbet Mitchell
(for)
Conway R H & Son
Conway Neil
Conyer Geo
Crawford W H
Crampton Jas
Crane Wm M
Crawford Richard
Curry J G
Cushing Jas R J
Dain Jack
Daly Rose
Day Libs
Day John
Day J W
Day Ed F
Davis John W
Davis Hiram
Davis M A
Davidson C O D R
Davidson Thos S
Davidson Wm H
Davison Christ-
topher Sarentine
Dennis M A
Dickson Jno
Dilcher Andrew
Dilworth J M
Dimond James
Diler John
Doty J S
Douglass Harry
Dougherty Ber-
nard
Doherty J F
Donaldson Geo
Downey H
Donlat J Jn
Duignid Chas
Dubarry Haut
Dudley B
Duncker T P
Duncan Wm & Co
Dunn Jno
Dunlap Wm
Hall W H
Hallowell J
Hainesworth Wm
Haggled Jno
Halsey Rev L
Harbeln M
amilton Hugh
Hamilton J M
Hammett & Smith
Handlin Ross
Hampden J W
Hammond F G
Hanlon Jno
Harnish J P 2
Harland Nes
Harbeck David
Hart M
Hasan Jno
Haney Jno
Hastings J L
Hatch S J
Hatch J P
Hasson R
Hasson F G
Hays T J
Hays A
Henderson J H
Helphringer P W
Heck H W
Hettie Jos
Heilerville R
Heacock H
Hedges Tene (for)
Helming F
Hetrin J P
Henry W B
Heifer Jos
Herlricks Geo
Higgins Wm B
Himme Aug
Hill Chas W
Hill N T
Hinckley S
Holling Mart
Hoover Peter
Hoesinger
Hollison J H
Hollinger H
Holland Rev J
Hope W S
Hooker & Co F
Holmes Rev Chas
A 2
Horner J H
Howard O
Howard F W
Howell, Barr & Co
Hoyt Geo
Higgins Gideon
Hubbe & Co J H
Humphreys A H
Hurford J E
Hunt J W
Hudson J M
Hurley Dan
Huntinton J H
Hutchenson Jno
Ing Fred
Irish P
Irwin W H
Irvin Jno
Janson J H
Jaines B
James & Co E G
Jackson Wm
Jackson & Bro
Jackson And
Jackley Jacob
Jenkins T Hon
Jennings & Hig-
gins
Jenkins John
Jordon Jno
Jamenas John
Jones A S
Jones Frank
Jones F
Jones Nelson
Jones Thos
Johnston S F
Johnston J F
Johnston W H
Kaufer J E
Kane O E
Karier John
Kamick H W
Keifer & Co 2
Kearney Ford
Kennedy Ed
Kennedy Thos
Kennedy B F
Kennedy D H
Kennedy Saml
Kepner S G
Kernan Thos (2nd
ward)
Kelser C
Kelsher F
Kern Carl
Kendall Saml
Kerr W M
Kerr Tobias
Kerr Ed
Kain W
Kistler & Co
Kibbige C
Kittick M
Kochen Chas
Kiddon Geo J B
Kmith James
Koch Arnold 6
Koenia F
Kopp J C
Kinnaman Jno
Kreag G M
Kreger Jno
Kurz J M
Kunkel Jas
Laganer Henry
Lander G
Lamble Jas
Law Fred
Lazance J C
Lamard S
Laughan P
Lane T D
Laser G & P
Lange P L 2
Lamb Jno
Lamberger M M
Lamount R G
Lee Jno S
Lewis Jno
Lewis Jno (for)
Lewis A
Lewis Wm
Lewis Jno
Leonard M
Leonargan C W
Leopold E
Leuding L
Lemon Jas (for)
Lyon, Bros & Co J
Lindsey & McCune
Little J H
Livingston F
Lippert Geo
Linn D C
Lorimer W
Lloyd J S
Logan Dan
Logue Daul
Longshan Pat
Love Jno S
Lowry Wm
Logan G H
Logan A
Lucken Albert
Lindsay H C
Lydia J A
Lyon & Co J D (for)
Maloy Pat
Mahoney Thos
Mathews W F
Mathews Capt
Markley Anthony
Marcey H L
May F
Machen O I.
Machrichskey F
Marks S
Marks Bernd
March Alder 2
Mattson Edw
March Wm
Maynard J
Mayer Gulbert
Melanney Thos
Meskimmens Jas
Metaren L O
Metzger Jno
Minemenger G W
Mills J W
Miles Harvy
Milner Geo
Milligan F H
Mitchell J F
Michaels M A
Michaels J B
Mines M
Miller Frank
Miller R W
Miller W H
Miller J F
Miller Jno H
Miller I
Mitchell B P
Mitchell J W
Monehan W
Montooth W
Morgan Wm
Mowry L
Morner A W
Moorhead J M
Montgomery Jno
Montgomery Stan
Mohler John
Moore Thos
Morton F W
Morris L J
Murray Robt (for)
Murray Rev
Murray Co
Murphy Thos
Myers John
Mullen J H
Mulhatten Jno
Munson R
Munny, Baldwin &
Co
Mulhern Jno
Munford Chas
McAnlis R J
McAfee Jno
McBride Mat
McNeely M
McCarvel Jno
McCarroll Jas
McCarroll Jno
McCann Wm
McCann Wm
McClintock A J
McCloskey F
McCloskey Robt
McClatchey J B
McClatchey Wm
McCleary J F
McClimsky Jno
McClurg Jas
McCluney S F
McClure A
McClung Jno
McCullough J W
McDonnell Jas A
McDonald Thos
McElfresh A
McIntyre Jas
McFadden Jno
McKeown Wm
McKee Fred
McKee Geo
McKibben Robt
McKim Alex
McKnight Wm
McLane Chas W
McLane D
McLane Dr C
McLaughlin H S, 2
McLaughlin R
McLeod Murdoch
McMasters W S
McMillin J J
McMonigal Jesse
McNamara Thos
McNorton W J
McWilliams J
McWilliams A P
McWilliams Saml
McVae Chas
Needham M (for)
Neill A B
Neal Hugh
Niel Bros
Nichols & Co R F
Nichols Jas F
Norman H
Obey Frank
Owen Gilbert
Oxman Martin
Ort Jno N
Oman Thos
Oliver Solomon
O'Leary & Bro Jno
Orten F D
O'Dougherty Jno
O'Neal Mr (for)
Palmer F G
Parrish Harry F
Passmori G W
Patterson L
Patterson & New-
ville
Patterson & Cook
Pearce Wm
Pearson J M
Pendleton Geo
Phillips F J
Phillips Dr
Phillips David
Pishbin A
Pitcairn Jos
Potter Capt J R
Pollock Harry
Pribal & Stern
Price Wm
Price D H
Prichard J L
Ray J H
Rankin Jno A
Rea W
Rehe Jas G
Rahe W
Ralston Robt
Rankin Andrew
Barnaud D W O
Remington Dan
Riley Geo A
Ridle A J
Riddle A J 2
Riddle Mr
Richard Geo
Richmond Mr
Richey A B
Richey A B
Rankin & Bro (for)
Rhoads & Bro
Washburn & Co
W O
Waible J A
Waible W F
Waring Al
Waidner Mr
Weir Jas
Wells Burt
West W H
Wagner Wm
Webb Jas
Watson Jno
Wilksone Benj
Weston Wm
White & Co L S
Wilson Jno
Wilson Jos H
Williams G H P
Williamson Andw
Wareing
Wood W F
Wood W W
Wood Rev Morgan
Wolf Anton
Wintermeyer John
Woolsey Mr
Woodsworth E G
Wunstel Jacob
Wright Jas
Wright W H
Youngston Wm
Young W T
Ziegler Geo
Zohnster J M
Zwalls Jacob
VARIETY.
A M T Co
Youghiogh'ny Coal
Co
Anchor Oil Co
Petroleue Oil Wks
Wm Penn Glass
Works
Iron City Mutual
Life Ins Co
Wikoff Paving Co
The Rostraw Man-
ufacturing Co
Pastor of the Atlas
Chapel Mission
Pittsburgh Co Co
United States Ho-
tel
Cashier and Secre-
tary Agricultural
Association

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Baker's Elixir Calesaya
Bark and Iron.
A delicious Tonic; enriches the blood, cures Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. Delicate Females wonderfully helped by it. Large bottles, 75 cents. Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.
A standard remedy for Man and Beast for Sprains, Bruises, Swellings and for Painful Chronic Rheumatism. In use thirty years. Nothing better. Price 25 cents.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

EDUCATIONAL.
Ladies' Seminary, Blairsville, Pa.
Spring Session Opens February 1st.
Location pleasant and healthful. Buildings thoroughly warmed and lighted. Full Course of Instruction given in the various Branches. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.
Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Ruffings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Crapes,
Crape

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

$10,000 South Pittsburgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 28, 1873.

The result of the examination of various prominent bankers by the Committee of Ways and Means touching the syndicate operations has resulted in the vindication of the soundness of Mr. Boutwell's policy in his contract with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. Dunnan's remarks bear pretty hard on Mr. Boutwell, although he agreed that the ninety days' loss of interest on the old bonds was inevitable. As the government must have the funds on hand before they can pay for the called 5-20's, and as they must give ninety days notice to holders of such bonds before they can be redeemed, the funds wherewith to pay them must either lie in the vaults of the Department witholding that large amount from circulation to the detriment of the business interests of the community, or be kept in the hands of designated depositories, who pay no interest to the government for the use of such deposits. It was found expedient to allow the benefit of the use of such funds to the bankers risking their means and reputation in placing the loan.

He, however, thought the manner of placing the loan was injurious in that it took our bonds out of the hands of small investors where they are permanently held and placed them in large blocks with bankers who might at any moment be compelled to force the market by heavy sales, thus depressing prices. Mr. Morton thought the syndicate arrangement the best that could be made at the time, and recommended the disposal of the remainder of the loan on the same terms. It is worthy of note that none of the bankers opposed to the syndicate offered to take the loan at better terms.

These various conflicting interests have been harmonized by uniting them; the new syndicate being composed of all the leading banking houses of this country and of Europe. In this connection it is not a little amusing to notice that one of our Philadelphia contemporaries, who never had a good word for the first syndicate, has now nothing but praise for the new combination in which the Democrats are concerned equally with Mr Jay Cooke.

The most effect is already sure in the strong quotation of government bonds both at home and in Europe.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	117	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¼	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonded of 1867, new	115¼	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾	114
New 5s	115	114¾	114¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	115½	115¾	115

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	116¾
United States 10-40s	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1862	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Sixes	115¾

—Senator Sherman has written the following letter explaining the bond clause in his specie payment bill:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, January 22, 1873. }

You are entirely correct in your construction of the redemption clauses of the bill prepared by the Committee on Finance. The alternative of redemption in bonds is simply to provide against times of panic and great stringency when gold is not to be had. Otherwise the Secretary would be compelled to sell United States bonds for coin and probably sell at a sacrifice, and thus create a useless and unhealthy sacrifice of public securities. A financial panic here could not draw into this country twenty millions of gold, but is more likely to cause its export. You express the whole idea that peremptory redemption under all circumstances would place the government and the banks at the mercy of speculators; while some such alternative redemption as is proposed by us will guard against "panics," "corners," and exceptional stringency in the money market. Very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George J. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

January 28, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	47	47	47	47
Western Union Tel	82	82	82	82
Quicksilver	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Adams Express	68	68	68	68
Wells, Fargo & Co	53	53	53	53
American Express	69	69	69	69
United States Express	67	67	67	67
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	87	87	87	87
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Northwest	83	83	83	83
Do preferred	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	112	112	112	112
Ft. Wayne	118	118	118	118
Do. preferred	98½	98½	98½	98½
Wabash	50	50	50	50
Do. Preferred	80	80	80	80
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	94	94	94	94
Do. preferred	98	98	98	98
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8½	8½	8½	8½
Harlem	125	125	125	125
New Jersey Central	93	93	93	93
C. C. C. & I.	100	100	100	100
Hannibal & St. Jos	40	40	40	40
Iron Mountain	93	93	93	93
Atlantic Mail	8	8	8	8

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	58½	Phila. and Erie	21¾
Reading	49¾	Lehigh Navigation	35¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	121	Pittsburgh	72¾
Oil Creek & A. R.	35	C. & A. R.R.	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60	Central Transp'n	47¾

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 27.—There is no change to note in prices the past week. The market is fairly active for all kinds of raw iron. Manufactured iron is comparatively quiet.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different grades:

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace	$45 00@46 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace	41 00@41 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace	37 00@38 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	35 00@36 00
American No. 1, charcoal pig, delivered	45 00@46 00
Old rails, B. H's, for shipment here, gold	42 00@43 00
(T's for per ton less)	
Old rails, B. H.'s, on the spot and for arrival, gold	39 00@41 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, cut, ship., currency	40 00@41 00
No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here), currency	40 00@41 00
American refined bar (mill prices), currency	$7 00@8 00
American common bar (mill prices), currency	6 50@6 50
English rails, (ex ship N. Y.) gold	52 00@54 00
	50 00@51 00

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat in good demand and unchanged. Corn nominal; mixed western 47@48c. Oats dull; mixed western 35@36c. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Provisions firm; mess pork $14 00. Bulk meats quiet; nothing offering. Bacon in good demand and scarce; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib sides 8@8½c; hams 13@14c. Lard scarce; held at 9c. Western butter more active; choice roll 25@26c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $5 50@5 75. Wheat weak and unchanged. Rye 85c. Corn—Good firmer; inferior dull; yellow 56c; white 57. Oats dull; white 49@51c; mixed 46@48c. Petroleum—Crude 14¼@15c; refined 24c. Whisky firmer at 95c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1873. }

CRUDE.

REMARKS.—The crude market yesterday seemed less firm, and sales at Parker's were reported a shade below previous prices. The same may be said of other points. We quote Parker's $8 10@8 15 per barrel, equal to about 5¾@5¾c here. For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Standard brands by the car load free on cars at works, 18c. Large lots for shipment could be obtained a shade lower.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was firm. We quote city, $1 95@2 10; country, $1 85@1 90.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—The *Courier* says: The market opened an upper road fair this morning at Saturday's figures, when there were sales at $2 25 for spot, but it gradually grew weaker until at the close buyers had withdrawn, and oil was offered at $2 23. At the other points it remained quiet without much change in prices. The market closed dull. Sales:

1,000 bbls lower road, spot	$2 25
3,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 15
5,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 90
250 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 15
1,250 bbls upper road, spot	2 25
1,300 bbls upper road, spot	2 30
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 25
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 22½

NEW YORK, January 28, closing 27th.—Market very dull and not so firm, with no decided change. Crude in bulk 9½c. Refined 21¾c; sales 10,000 bbls Saturday by ruling at 21¾c. Cases 27¾@c, without business. Philadelphia very dull and nominal at 21c for refined, short delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Market dull; S. W. 28c; crude in bulk 8¾c; cases 37c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 28.—Market quiet and firmer at 22 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 28.—Market dull at $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—The market is a little weaker, spot, being offered at $2 22@2 30.

OIL CITY, January 28.—Market weaker at $2 40; lower road $2 20; upper road $2 20@2 25. Nothing doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 28.—Market unchanged in every respect; dull and declining, with no quotations.

TIDIOUTE, January 28.—Market quiet at $2 10.

OIL CITY, January 28.—Market very quiet; dull and unchanged at $2 @2@2 45.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 28.—Market quiet at $2 15; little doing.

ROUSEVILLE, January 28.—Market $2 15@2 20; quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Refined 21c; crude, in bulk, 9½c; in bbls 14½c.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Refined 21@21¼c; crude 9¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	1,647
BS Duncan	American Oil Works	1,477
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	1,178
N W Stevenson	Radiant Oil Works	80
Total		4,719

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 21, 1873.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	481
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, King & Co, Phila	300
Central Refining Co	Lamont, Bros & Co, Phila	377
Central Refining Co	Waring, King & Co	239
Total		797

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, January 28, 1873. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors, No. head.	Mules No. head.
Sunday, Jan. 26	120	900	600		
Monday, Jan. 27	320	1,200	2,000	17	
Tuesday, Jan. 28	40	200	3,000	34	19
Total	480	2,600	5,600	51	19

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle up to this time have been rather light. Advices from New York are not favorable for the lower grades of stock, and as most of the cattle offering consist of those grades trade is slow and dull. Good to prime cattle are in fair demand, though the market to this time is not very active. The number of buyers present is not large, and with an increased attendance to-morrow it is expected the market will liven up. Below will be found the prices at which owners are holding stock.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00; common $4 00; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

As will be seen by reports of receipts above, there are but few hogs on the market. Under the influence of the lightrun prices were advanced considerably and trade active, hogs selling about as fast as they arrived. To-day hogs were in active demand, and dealers say a bunch of prime tops (Philadelphia) would bring $5 25. Yorkers are also in fair demand. Market closes this evening firm and strong at the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia $5 25; prime do $5 10 to $5 15; prime Yorkers $5 00; fair do $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. Trade is not fairly opened, and it is hard to give quotations as but few sheep are selling. Dealers report the feeling not quite so good as last week.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, January 28, 1873. }

REMARKS.—There have been some changes in flour and bacon, breakfast bacon having advanced ½c per pound. With regard to the former we a reported an advance on western brands as follows: Barrels best $7 75 to $8; Minnesota Island $8 50 to $9 25; Ford's best $7 25 to $7 50. The receipts are on the increase largely, still dealers complain that they find it difficult to meet order demands. The supply of wheat has slightly increased, but yet falls far short of the demand. We have no changes in prices to note, the rulings being very uniform. Trade is fair for the season of the year, and business men look forward to good spring trade after the long, cold winter shall have passed and gone. Elsewhere will be found a very interesting statistical table, which will be of interest to the readers of the markets. Below we give the receipts of grain at Elevator and from other sources, together with the principal articles of produce, since our last:

IN ELEVATOR.

Wheat, bush	723	Barley, bush	5,007
Oats, bush	3,725	Rye, bush	582
Corn, bush	1,188		

RAIL AND RIVER.

Wheat, sacks	2,040	Corn, sacks	681
Barley, sacks	680	Rye, sacks	117
Oats, sacks	3,048		
Produce.			
Flour, barrels	2,112	Apples, barrels	103
Butter, packages	20	Bacon, tierces	19

The weather is still cold and disagreeable, rendering out-door business transactions anything but pleasant. Verily, winder abideth with us.

We omit extended quotations.

MARVIN'S REPORT.

	Chicago Market.				
	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Yesterday's Closing.
January	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
February	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
March	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
April	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
May	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
June	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
July	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
August	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
September	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
October	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
November	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
December	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

Corn dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed 30¼@30½c; rejected 27½c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No 2, 25¾c; rejected 22½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 86c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 79c.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork in fair demand at $11 80. Lard in fair demand at 7½c. Green hams firmer and active at 7½@7¾c for 20 lbs average; 8¼@8½c for 16 lbs average. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs—Heavy weights $4 60@4 65; light $4 80@4 90.

WHISKY—Nominally 88c bid, and 89¾c asked.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton higher and in brisk export demand; middling upland 21½c; sales of fifteen hundred bales, as follows: January 20 29/32c; February 20 29/32@20 31/32c; March 20 7-16@20 9-16c; April 21 3-32@21 ¼c; May 21 11/32@21 ½c; June 21 9/32@21 13/32c; July 21¾@21 15-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 4,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 25@5 40; common to good $5 50@7 65; good to choice $8 00@8 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 75@5 20. Whisky quiet and lower at 94-94½c. Wheat dull and nothing doing; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 2 and 3 spring mixed $1 56@1 60; white State $2 19; No 2 Milwaukee, $1 57@1 58. Rye quiet. Barley steady. Malt inactive. Corn fairly active; receipts 25,000 bushels; 4 vessels mixed, part 63½@63¾c; store do 64½c; oats firmer and in good demand; receipts 21,000 bush; new western mixed 39@39½c; oats dull; nothing to note. Western 55@57c. Beef very firm; extra western 42c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 18½@19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9@9¾c. Molasses active; New Orleans 73@76c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum—Crude 9½c; refined 21½c. Turpentine firmer at 47½@48c. Provisions—Mess pork quiet at $14 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c. Middles lower; long clear 7¾@7¾c; short clear 7¾c. Lard weak; No 1 to prime steam 8¼@8 5-16c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Western butter firm at 15@30c. Cheese quiet at 12@16c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 28.—Cattle—Receipts today 1,200 head, making 4 days of the week's thus far of 9,482 head, or 145 cars, against 14 cars the previous week; market active for good cattle and 25c advance on last week's closing prices; others dull and holding strong at last week's rates; milch cows quoted at $35@60 each. Sheep and lambs—Receipts today 3,400 head, making a total for the week thus far 5,600 head, against 4,600 head same time last week; market not yet opened. There has been less sale of dressed sheep here than for six years past; in their droves of sheep intended for market even heavy with lambs, said efforts have been made to punish the guilty parties. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,600 head, making the supply for the week 7,850 hd, against 11,600 head same time last week; light receipts and the new blockade West has caused prices to run up rapidly since last week; yesterday's 2,600 lights and Ohio hogs, 180 to 200 lbs, sold at $4 90@5 10; to-day there is not sufficient in the pens to supply the ordinary demand and prices rule at $5 25@5 30.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—The suspension of navigation again greatly restricts shipping facilities and business received a decided check to-day. Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; low middling 18½c. Flour—Demand light, but holders firm at $5 25@6. Wheat stiff but slow; No 2 spring $1 35; No 2 red winter $2 05. Corn dull and the market nominal; No 2 mixed 32½c. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2, 29c. Barley quiet; only sample lots sold. Rye firm; No 2, 75c. Whisky quiet at 88@89c. Mess pork nominal; no sales. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 8¾@9c; hams 13@14c. Lard scarce; held at 9c. Western butter more active; choice roll 25@26c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2, 37. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 34c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 76c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 86c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 $1 95; amber $1 74. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oil unchanged. Hogs scarce and firm at $4 85@5 00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Corn—Supply light and firmer at 68@70c. Hay scarce at $45. Other articles unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Algeria	January 29	Liverpool.
Great Western	January 29	Bristol.
Minnesota	January 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 28, 1873.

River falling, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 23 at 2 P. M. C.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 28, 1873.

River falling, with about six feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 15 at 6 P. M. C.

Steubenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., January 28, 1873.

Weather cold and snowing. River about seven feet and falling slowly; full of heavy ice. The steamer S. H. Dartee arrived at 7 A. M., and will not here until the weather moderates. She has two hundred tons of freight for Pittsburgh. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 28, 1873.

Weather cold and snowing. The Cumberland is aged to get here last night, and left again for Parkersburg at 10 A. M. The Express will not risk with the weather moderates. No other arrivals or departures. River seven feet ten inches and falling. ice heavy. M.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE KY., January 28.—River falling, with nine feet scant in the canal, and seven feet in the falls. Cloudy and cold. Mercury at sunrise 18, at 6 P. M. Arrived—Lawrence, Memphis; Messenger Pittsburgh. Navigation is again suspended for the fourth time this winter. The ice flow is the heaviest since the great break up. The ice is hard and congeals, and the boats have gone into the canal. Nashville in the canal; the Messenger has discharging and fifty tons under protest and went into the canal. The harbor is full of ice from the head of the canal to First street, six or seven tiers deep. The packets have stopped, and fears are entertained that the experience of the last cold spell will be repeated.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 28.—Cloudy chiefly and the coldest of the year. Mercury 12 to 14, a.m., 10 and falling. The river has been 180 feet and full of ice. Fort List—Down—H. S. Turner, Charmer and Grand Lake No. 2. Up—Dispatch. Lee. The gone into Green river; Quicksteps and are laid up three miles above Mount

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 28.—A snow storm set in this afternoon, and the ground is covered three inches. The weather to-night is intense and the streets are so icy that most of have stopped. The supply of coal is Navigation above is again suspended by the ice. Cloudy and very cold. The ice is running so heavily that the Thompson Dean and Continental are unable to get away. Navigation above is virtually suspended. Arrived—Mary Boyd, White river. Departed—City of Augusta, White river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 28.—Arrived—Colossus, Cairo. Departed—Minnesota, Cincinnati. Raining until cold.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

THERE is no wharfboat at Rising Sun now.

THE steamer E. H. Durfee was at Steubenville at last accounts.

BOATS in port—Carrie Brooks, Esperanza, River and others.

THE Nick Longworth left New Orleans for Cincinnati on saturday.

MESSRS. W. E. GIBSON & Co. shipped 10,000 oil barrels for Pittsburgh on Monday last.

THERE is a good deal of ice running in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

THE Esperanza has a large cargo on board, but will not leave until the weather moderates.

THE Bermuda will re-enter the Cincinnati and Louisville trade when the season opens.

CAPTAIN PART'S new steamer will be called Thomas Sherlock, a first-class name.

THE Elizabeth packet arrived and departed on time. She found the river full of ice.

CAPTAIN WILL. H. PHILLS is successfully running the Merchants' Exchange Restaurant, at Nashville.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

THE wreck of the Leclare No. 2 has disappeared Boats coming to the Evansville wharf should look out for her.

CAPTAIN S. B. HEMSTEAD has been elected a director of the Kinney National Bank, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

CAPTAIN ELIJAH SPARKS, of Lawrenceburg, has succeeded in getting his wharfboat back to its old place again.

THE raising of the Petrolia is progressing favorable, considering the cold weather. She will probably be afloat to day.

THE Iron Mountain and barges, Pittsburgh for St Louis, passed down Saturday, having 2,500 barrels of flour engaged at Madison.

THE marks last evening indicated about five feet on the falls and it is stand. The weather was cool, with a good deal of ice running.

CAPT. C. W. THOMPSON has sold one third interest in the steamboat Emperor to Capt. H. H. Brown at the rate of $7,000 for the boat.

THE Esperanza, announced to leave to-day, decided that there was too much ice and the weather was too cold. Lieutenant Slee will wait for a change.

GRIFF P. THEOBOLD, General Agent of the North Missouri Insurance Company, of St. Louis, was clerk of the steamers Aleonia, Sallie Wood and B. M. Runyan, in the Nashville and St. Louis trade.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: "The Thompson Dean's cargo consisted of sugar and molasses amounting to 1,150 tons, besides leaving 600 hogshead of sugar on the coast, which would increase her up to 1,750 tons."

MONDAY'S Louisville *Commercial* says: The weather yesterday was clear, and the sun shown brought smiles to the faces of many business men, who are waiting to get their boats out. The mercury, early in the morning, was down to 9, gradually rose during the day, standing at 29 in the afternoon, but at night had declined to 20.

Business has been good during the week with fair offerings of Southern freight at full rates.

The General Lytle will probably be the packet for Cincinnati.

"DICK" is responsible for the following: "Dan Ensminger, the present owner of the Grand Island, Cairo, was a passenger on the old Brad Dyatt, that burned near Memphis about fifty years ago. On that occasion he saved a young and beautiful woman from a watery grave. An old lady, in her enthusiastic admiration of the young Duke's heroic achievement, insisted upon a consummation of the event, then and there, by a marriage of the parties. Ensminger stoutly declined, speaking thusly: 'Look here, old woman, I think I've already done enough for that young girl.'" P. S.—Duke is still a bachelor, and now, in his old age, thinks it would have been best for him if that marriage had been fixed up as proposed.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Dalzell & T. 1,236 green hams; S. T. Devlin & Co, 10 bbls spirits; Thurman, M & Co, 1 car salt; Jas. H Bares, 50 bbl b andy, 1 do rum, 1 do gin; Marshall Bros & Co, 25 do sundries; W. P. Fetterman, 50 & 20 qrs; J. F. Metz, 50 do; Lois & C, 1 bbl grass; G. A Carpenter, 19 bdls iron; O. H Alter, 10 do do; Jas. Reed & Co, 1 car coal; Jas. H Barker, 50 bbls whisky; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car bbls flour; Hunter & Lowrie, 1 car bbls oil; Wm. Phillips, 1 car bbls oil; Wm. Hamilton, 1 car bbls flour; Watt, L ng & co, 100 do do; W H S mmerville, 1 car bbls flour; Reed, E. S & Co, 1 car bbls flour; Jos. Horne & Co, 1 car bbls flour; Reed & Co, 500 pigs lead; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 100 barrels flour; T C Jenkins, 200 do do; D Wallace, 400 do do; J. W Jenkins & Bro, 400 do do, 200 bbls do; Haworth & D, 100 do do; J Whitla, 2,100 bbls bags; M McClintock & Co, 1 bbl brandy; Voigt & McGraw, 3 bbls whisky, 2 do gin; Jno Wilson & Son, 100 bbls flour; Schreiber & Co, 200 do do; P. er, Darlisle & co, 300 sks barley; E H Myers & co, 60 bbls flour; Graff & co, 1 car iron; Jas H Barker, 50 bbls lard; Wm Culley, 100 bbls flour; Hunter & Lowrie, 1 car bbls oil; Wm Phillips, 1 do do; A Kirkpatrick, 100 bbls flour; Watt, L ng & co, 100 do do; W H S mmerville, 1,000 do do; Reed, E. S & Co, 1 car bbls flour; Steel Grinding Company, 1 lot cast iron; McCullough & S, 3 stacks rods; J Woodwell & co, 1 box; Englehart & S, 24 boxes bands; Shorb, N & Co, 10 boxes bands; P and A T Co, 4 bdls p cans; J Crawford, 2 bundles cast steel; A Pfaff & co, 2 packages sundries; N E Hays 1 box do; Carnegie, K & Co, 1 car wheat; J Rhodes, 15 cars barley; W J Mc Candless, 100 do do; Reed & Co, 2 do do; A Goskenheimer & Sr, 5 do rye; McElaney & A, 1 do corn; J Graham, 1 do oats; W G Nettleton & Son, 1 do do; G Borden & Co, 1 do do; S B Floyd, 1 do do; P Duff & Son, 1 do corn.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—H Landis, 15 pails tobacco, 30 cads do; E Stevenson, 10 pails do; C H Rouse, 1 brass fitting; Wm Remmel, 3 bbls wine; P Treas, ½ do do; M Nestle, 1 do do; Jas Hamilton, 1 do do; Alt Patterson, 1 car shingles; S M Cummings, 1 do lumber; W J Dunn, 1 do do; Thos Gilmore & Co, 2 do do; J Craig, 1 car lumber; R Knox & Son, 1 car mill feed; J Dougherty, 1 do staves and heading; J M Hemphill, 2 do do; Wm Graham, 1 do do; D W Huntsman, 1st furniture; G Seidle, lot s e bbls; Greer & G, 17 sks feathers; In which reports of a carload of furniture Co, 6 do do stone; J Herbert, 2 bxs butter; Chas Hutchinson, 1 do do; Hemphill & Sloan, 1 do do; Woodlings; G Stewart, 1 do mdse; G Freeborn & Son, 1 do do; Jas Hamilton, 1 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W J Hammond, 1 car turnings; Dunbar & Co, 1 car lumber; Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; I Hays, 1 bbl rags; Wells & Co, 1 car clay; A Bradley & Co, 1 do do; Everson & G & M, 1 do do; Harrington & Brooks, 1 do shingles; Casey, Fogarty & Co, 56 bbls whisky; Adler, Rosenberg & Co, 150 do do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car salt; Oakley & Co, 58 bbls tar; B D Moore, 450 bbls bbls; O A Warmeastel, 10 do do; Bender & Mc Cabe, 50 bbls oats; Seibert & Co, 1 do do; W & L Tucker, 180 bbls keg iron; A Staub, 1 bbl tobacco; Mertz & Hess, 6 pigs alloy; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 box butter; W E Schwartz & Co 5 bxs shoes; J H Hanna & Co, 1 do do; Dickson, Cunningham & Co, 1 do do; J O'Brien, 13 sks rye; J M Schei & Co, 1 bx stoves; D A Good, 1 do do; Thomas Jones, 1 do do; Adams Express, 1 do sks corn; P Duff & Son, 6 pkgs sundries; Voigt & Mc Cullough & Co, 2 do do; Black & M, 5 bdls sheets; Jas Wood & Co, 4 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

R Wilson & Bro, 5 bbls d s pkes, 2 bbls lard, 3 bxs soap; Lois Coal Co, 5 bbls oil; W H Graff & co, 19 do do; Henry Bros & Co, 1 do do; Spang & Co, 1 do do; Wells & Co, 1 car wire; A Son, 9 pails leather, 8 bbls tallow, 6 bbls glue, 2 bbls shoe findings; Mc Henry & Co, 1 do do; J O'Brien, 13 sks rye; J M Schei & Co, 1 bx stoves; D A Good, 1 do do; Thomas Jones, 1 do do; Adams Express, 1 do sks corn; P Duff & Son, 6 pkgs sundries; Voigt & Mc Cullough & Co, 2 do do; Black & M, 5 bdls sheets; Jas Wood & Co, 4 do do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Eclipse Lub Oil co, 200 bbls l oil; Livingstone Bros, 10 do do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car salt; Hussey, Wells & Co, 8 cases oil cloth; I H Smith, 2 broom vises, 1 bench and 1 box tools; Henry Bros & Co, 1 bbl oil; Wm Hamilton, 1 sack goods; R H Crawford, 1 fitting; Park, Bros & co, 1 pkge tools; Jas Reed & co, 1 car iron; Jas H Barker, 50 bbls lard; Wm Culley, 100 bbls flour; Hunter & Lowrie, 1 car bbls oil; Wm Phillips, 1 do do; A Kirkpatrick, 100 bbls flour; Watt, L ng & co, 100 do do; W H S mmerville, 1,000 do do; Reed, E. S & Co, 1 car bbls flour; Jos. Horne & Co, 1 car bbls flour; Reed & Co, 500 pigs lead; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 100 barrels flour; T C Jenkins, 200 do do; D Wallace, 400 do do, 200 bbls do; Haworth & D, 100 do do

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Constitutional Reform in France.

PARIS, January 28.—The Committee of Thirty have concluded their discussion of subcommittee's constitutional project. After passing a resolution affirming their powers to deal with the constitutional questions which they have taken in hand, they adopted amendments to the decree proposed by the sub-committee, which provides for the creation of a legislative chamber, for a new electoral law and for restricting the President's privilege of addressing the Assembly to occasions when bills are before it. The draft of the decree as amended will be submitted to Thiers, with another amendment, which is yet in abeyance, permitting the Executive to speak in the Chamber on all important interpellation, of the government. Thiers will appear before the committee on Friday and explain his views of the proposed decree.

Defenses. Monitors and Torpedoes for Coast Defenses.

BERLIN, January 28.—The German admiralty have decided to build no more large iron clads as proposed, but to strengthen the coast defenses by monitors and torpedoes.

Carlist Insurgents Dispersed.

MADRID, January 28.—General Gonzales, commanding the royal troops, routed a large force of Carlist insurgents led by the Cure of Santa Cruz. Thirty-five Carlists were killed, many wounded, and twenty taken prisoners. A band under Cassanis has also been dispersed. The insurrection is considered crushed.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

ROME, January 28.—A royal decree has been promulgated whereby the State formally takes possession of sixteen convents in Rome.

LISBON, January 28.—The Portuguese court goes into mourning two months for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

LISBON, January 28.—Advices *up to the* 11th inst., from Rio de Janeiro, *report* the yellow fever to be raging there.

LONDON, January 28.—Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the eminent *English* geologist, is dead. He was aged eighty-five years.

LISBON, January 29.—Prince Napoleon disavows all responsibility for the recent newspaper announcement of his views in regard to the future policy of the Bonaparte family.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has again declined to entertain any proposals for the repeal of the malt tax.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 28.—The steamships Aragon and Celtic have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 28.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 93; 10-40s, 92¾; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway 8¾. The rate of discount in the open market is 1-16 below the bank rate.. Refined petroleum 21s. Tallow 45s.

PARIS, January 28.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—Rentes 54 francs 42 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾ad; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, of American; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 10s 9da10s 10d. Flour 29s 6da30s. Corn 27s 9da28s. Beef 88s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 5,000 quarters, of which all were American. The receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 19,000 quarters; no American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

ANTWERP, January 28.—Refined petroleum 45 francs.

Weather in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, IA., January 28.—Weather to-day intensely cold. Iowa, mercury ranging from 14 degrees below at Dubuque to 40 at Osage, 35 at Oskaloosa and 23 at McGregor and other points. Movements of trains on various railroads centering here greatly interrupted, but all trains have arrived within a few hours late, while the Minnesota branch of the Illinois Central trains are blockaded by snow.

SOME months ago a young lady in Bridgeport, Ohio, lost some valuable jewelry. A month or so since she received a letter stating that it would be returned in as mysterious a manner as it had disappeared. One morning this week, when the family arose, they observed that the blinds to one of the parlor rooms, in front where plants are kept were closed, and, as they are rarely shut the circumstance was all the more noticeable. The father opened the blinds, and while in the act of doing so discovered a small package which had been securely fastened to them by some one during the night. He removed the package, and upon opening it found that, sure enough, it was found to contain the identical watch and jewelry. The mystery concerning the taking of the property is removed, and by whom it was done is still as profound as ever.

Buffalo has a Holly Tree Soup and Coffee room now, at which a bowl of soup can be had for five cents, coffee five cents, hash with bread and butter, five cents. Pittsburgh hasn't.

Galveston papers rejoice greatly over the immense immigration now pouring into Texas from other Southern States.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 28.—River twenty-one feet six inches and falling. The ice is running heavy and many boats are lying up. Packet writers in some cases have refused to take risks. Weather growing cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 28.—The Mollie Ragon, which left on Monday for Madison, had her wheel badly broken by ice and had to haul up at Boyer's landing, opposite West Point.

Ohio.

CAIRO, ILL., January 28.—No arrival since noon. Departed—Crescent City, New Orleans. River stationary. Clear and very cold. Mercury 5 above.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.—River falling, and heavy ice running. Weather intensely cold. Mercury below zero, and indications are that the Mississippi river will gorge again not far from this city. A solid gorge is already reported at Grenawa fifteen miles above Cairo. The Richmond is still aground at Horsetail and will try and get to the bank. Nothing new from the Great Bend. The Jacob Dacy, which sunk when the river broke up here, has been released and not much damaged; she will go on the Carondelet ways.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 28.—Down—John Kyle, George C. Wolf, Natchez and Mollie Sibert. Up—Ashland. Cloudy and cold. River falling.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 28.—The last stock trains came in so late to-day that all the cattle are unsalable on account of the snow. Receipts were 1,200 head; many trains are still behind and will be delayed by the cold and snow; market active to the extent of the offerings; prices ruled 10@15c lower; most of the sales at $3 90a3 95 for good, and $4 05a4 10 for choice; shipments 289 head. Sheep—Receipts 900 head; market quiet and steady at $5 90a5 75 for good to choice; shipments 179 head.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., January 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,600 head; market generally about a shade higher than last week; sales of choice at $11 00; extra at $10 00a10 75; first quality $9 00a9 75; second $8 50a8 50; third $7 50a8 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,234 head; the supply in market was soon disposed of, and trade ruled dull at advance; sales in lots $3 75a6 00 each; extra $7 25a8 50.

CITY MATTERS.

Dropped Dead.

A woman named Reilly dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the Thirty-second ward (Temperanceville). The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 29, 1873.

	Cents
Jno. H. Atkinson, New Cumberland, W. Va.	3
Rev. E. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.	3
Liechi de Casso, New York	3
Miss Leeny Cristley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
A. E. Claney, Connellsville, Pa.	3
Miss T. Danbeth, Galt, O., Pa.	3
James Doyle, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	3
G. M. Endley, Cambridge, O.	3
Mr. & Mrs. Foster, Allegheny City, Pa.	3
H. H. Geeting, Canton, Ohio	2
Martin Hoel, Lawrenceville, Pa.	3
Mrs. Judge Jemet, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Mrs. Marion F. Leavitt, Janesville, Wis.	3
Mrs. L. Moosberger, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Mr. H. Mallory & Co., Hartford, Conn.	3
Frank J. Nelson, Johnstown, Pa.	3
Patrick O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo.	3
Thos. Phillips, Cambria, Pa.	3
G. L. Ryder, Massillon, Ohio	3
Mrs. A. V. Say, Oil City, Pa.	3
John Tracey, Panama, New Grenada	3
J. F. Y. Whitfield, Clarksville, Tenn.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizen's National Bank	$69 50
Exchange National Bank	71 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 50
M. and M. National Bank	69 50
Commercial Banking Co.	50 00
Artisans Deposit Bank ($25 paid in and less dividend	24 50
Improvement Trust Co. ($25 50 paid in)	22 25
Homestead Bank and L. I. Co.	40 00
Monongahela Navigation Co.	25 00
City Insurance Co. ($31 50 paid in)	29 00
People's Insurance Co.	50 00
Boatmen's Insurance Co.	21 50
Scholarship in Pittsburgh Female College	29 50

FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.

Another Congregational Meeting.

The congregation connected with the Fifth U. P. church, corner Washington street and Wooster avenue, held another meeting this evening, to take some action relative to the resignation of the Rev. S. B. Reed. Mr. Joseph Orr was called to the chair, and A. Strain acted as Secretary. The chair announced the facts set forth in the petition to be verified absolutely under oath.

James Little, John Spratt and A. Strain.

Mr. McGowan then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our pastor, Rev. S. B. Reed, presented to the Presbytery of Monongahela, at its last meeting, the resignation of his pastoral charge; and

WHEREAS, We cannot forget how he has labored among us for fifteen years, how he has baptised our children, married our sons and daughters, prayed at our beds of sickness, comforted us in our hours of bereavement, strengthened us by his presence and sympathy when our loved ones were carried to the grave, received many of us into the church, preached to us faithfully and patiently the word of God, listened to us in the sacrament of the Supper, set before us a Christian example, and showed himself a "workman who needeth not be ashamed;" and

WHEREAS, We would be false to our interests as a congregation, and to our feelings as individuals, if we did not use all proper means to prevent the dissolution of a pastoral relation which has been so pleasant and profitable, and to retain the services of a pastor who has endeared himself to us by unuminered acts of kindness; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we earnestly request the Presbytery not to release Rev. Reed from his pastoral charge, and to use their influence in persuading him to withdraw his resignation.

Second, That ——— be appointed our commissioners to present this action to the Presbytery at its next meeting.

Mr. Spratt read a communication from the Rev. S. B. Reed, which was full of fraternal sentiments. At the conclusion of the reading of the communication, the meeting adjourned.

THE FIRST WARD ELECTION.

Meeting of the Joint Committees Last Night.

Last night the two committees to which were referred the cases of the contested election in the First ward, held a meeting in the office of City Clerk Morrow. Mr. George R. Chalmers was chairman of the Select committee and Mr. John Moore of the Common. The committees decided to hear evidence jointly, as the matters pertinent were of a similar nature.

The allegation is that persons other than registered voters of the First ward, voted at the late election, and also that some two hundred persons voted for Councilmen who had no right to vote in the ward.

After the two committees had been called to order, Clerk Morrow read the petition remonstrating against the confirmation of John A. Rider as Select Councilman of the First ward.

Councilman Rider stated that the testimony heard before the joint session be used in separate committee. The suggestion was approved.

Some discussion ensued between F. M. Magee, who represented the prosecution, and Messrs. Reiss, Wilhelm, Esq., and Wm. Reardon, Esq., who appeared for the defense, as to the manner of procedure. This over, Mr. M. Keep was called and after being sworn by Mayor Blackmore testified to his signature to the protest being genuine. Mr. Weigand, a citizen of the ward, testified to signing the remonstrance.

After the witnesses mentioned had sworn to their signatures, Mr. Wheeler, of counsel, stated that the election could not be set aside on the evidence produced, on the ground that the two men who had sworn had taken the affidavit did not swear absolutely to the facts, as the law required, but from information received.

Mr. Magee held that the remonstrance, or petition, was an exact copy of such documents as had been used in the cases of several prominent individuals whose cases had come, under similar circumstances, before the highest tribunals in the land.

Mr. Moore said that if the allegations made were not proven, the parties making them might be charged with perjury.

Josiah Cohen, Esq., and Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., both appealed to the committee in eloquent terms to admit the remonstrance or petition as evidence. They argued that the men who had signed the remonstrance were citizens of the ward, and then who were fully capable of testifying anything they had held up their hands and sworn to.

Mr. Moore replied that the only protection that the defendant in the case had was their right to prosecute in the criminal court. "We," said the gentleman, "have been charged with bribery and corruption, and we have no redress save to meet our accusers before the court." The gentleman desired the facts set forth in the petition to be verified absolutely under oath.

Mr. Magee took exception to Mr. Moore's view of the case, and did not think that he would be so absurd as to ask for any stronger bill of indictment than one made from "information received."

Mr. McCarthy thought that if matters were to proceed as they had commenced it would be better for the Committee to give up the duty devolved upon it. He held that it would be wrong to construct the wording of the ordinance so as to require every petitioner to Councils to swear to positive facts. He was in favor of proceeding with the investigation on the strength of the affidavit produced. It was sufficient to put the burden of proof on the case.

Matthew Keep and W. H. Arnold were then sworn by the Mayor and testified that the signatures to the protesting affidavits were genuine.

Mr. Gazzam was sworn and testified to the signatures attached to the petition having all been made in the presence of one.

F. C. Weigand, a citizen of the First ward, was next sworn. Mr. Moore asked him if he knew H. Darlington, one of the signers of the petition. Witness replied that he knew Mr. Darlington, the alderman of the ward, whether permitting, they will announce themselves to the public during the morning with a grand procession, marching to the music of a magnificent brass band.

The Patti-Marlo Concert.

On Friday Kieber's store will be thronged by seekers after seats secured at the sale of the plan, where this concert will be given next Monday evening. Everybody wants to hear Carlotta Patti and Ace Mario for the last time.

The McKeesport Bridge.

The party who own the charter for the bridge over the Youghiogheny river at McKeesport have reduced from sixty to forty feet. The coal men think they could afford to build a bridge themselves than have it only the height of forty feet, as that would impede navigation greatly to their injury."

The above extract is clipped from the *Gazette* of Monday 27, and is a mere rehash of an article that appeared in Saturday's *Chronicle*. The originator is signally unfortunate in his sources of information. He is wilfully blind. He is in either event ignorantly and unjustly misrepresenting a whole community, and for the prospect of pleasing the owners of three or four coal-roads—all there are on the Youghiogheny navigable above McKeesport, but the people on both sides of the river for miles. A paper fighting one of their dearest interests, by resorting to misstatement and misrepresentation, cannot expect any support from the people justly injured and unscrupulously interfered with.

The question, or a portion of them at least, aided in securing charters for railroad bridges across the Monongahela, where the coal trade is without repetition. The Fort Pitt bridge is being built under it, and the height over the main stream is not required to be sixty feet.

The old Monongahela bridge, at Pittsburgh, is only forty-three feet high when the coal from both rivers has to pass. If the water in the Youghiogheny is ever so high that a forty-foot bridge would obstruct, the coal men of the interior would not dream of trying to risk either boat or barge on such a stage of water. This bridge is for a permanency, but a necessity, daily more apparent from growth of trade and increase of population. The citizens got their coal from the other side, and are forced to make a detour of over three miles with half a load, when with a bridge it would be less than half a mile, and one horse could pull more than two now do.

If the coal men will pay for the added height (the necessary height is not known) they will be content, without their paying for the entire bridge as their injuriously interested champions assume they will do. How the building of a bridge would interfere with the navigation of a stream not navigable is a mystery. The friends of the bridge are the warm and active friends of the slackwater, and know that one improvement will not interfere with the other. The glass houses of the coal men will not stand a boombardment of the pebbles suggested in this bridge; let them beware of useless fights. MCKEESPORT.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first night of a sudden change of weather acts like magic on Pittsburgh. If the change lasts over one or two evenings it is accepted, and things resume their normal condition. But that first night, if it be cold or stormy, keeps everybody at home, and the streets and places of amusement are deserted. Thus it was last evening, and the audience at the Opera House was consequently small. "Fanchette" was given for the second time, and established with those who saw it the favorable impression made at its production. To afford those whom the writing has impressed at the first performance opportunity of seeing it, the piece will be repeated this evening. To-morrow we are to have "The Sea of Ice," with Miss Charlotte Thompson as Ogarita.

Aims's American Theater.

Madame Lopez and her company of gymnastic juveniles are the sensation here this week. They do some really remarkable things, and are well worth seeing. There is also a new and specially good jig and clog dancer, named Master Quigley, and an infinite variety of other star and stock attractions.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The best performance at Trimble's is that of Mdlle. Fontainbleau. She is the neatest and most graceful female acrobat of them all, and deserves to rank as a "variety" star of the first magnitude. And she is only one of twenty features of an entertainment which is every evening rewarded with ruptorous applause.

Academy of Music.

Harry Robinson's famous minstrel company make their first appearance at the Academy this evening. The band is powerfully organized with double quartettes, and in these ballads and songs and the "bones" at the other. Whatever is strong in other companies they claim to triplicate, and yet give superior ot the kind. Weather permitting, they will announce themselves to the public during the morning with a grand procession, marching to the music of a magnificent brass band.

The Patti-Marlo Concert.

On Friday Kieber's store will be thronged by seekers after seats secured at the sale of the plan, where this concert will be given next Monday evening. Everybody wants to hear Carlotta Patti and Ace Mario for the last time.

The McKeesport Bridge.

"The party who own the charter for the bridge over the Youghiogheny river at McKeesport have reduced from sixty to forty feet. The coal men think they could afford to build a bridge themselves than have it only the height of forty feet, as that would impede navigation greatly to their injury."

The above extract is clipped from the *Gazette* of Monday 27, and is a mere rehash of an article that appeared in Saturday's *Chronicle*. The originator is signally unfortunate in his sources of information. He is wilfully blind. He is in either event ignorantly and unjustly misrepresenting a whole community, and for the prospect of pleasing the owners of three or four coal-roads—all there are on the Youghiogheny navigable above McKeesport, but the people on both sides of the river for miles. A paper fighting one of their dearest interests, by resorting to misstatement and misrepresentation, cannot expect any support from the people justly injured and unscrupulously interfered with.

The question, or a portion of them at least, aided in securing charters for railroad bridges across the Monongahela, where the coal trade is without repetition. The Fort Pitt bridge is being built under it, and the height over the main stream is not required to be sixty feet.

The old Monongahela bridge, at Pittsburgh, is only forty-three feet high when the coal from both rivers has to pass. If the water in the Youghiogheny is ever so high that a forty-foot bridge would obstruct, the coal men of the interior would not dream of trying to risk either boat or barge on such a stage of water. This bridge is for a permanency, but a necessity, daily more apparent from growth of trade and increase of population. The citizens got their coal from the other side, and are forced to make a detour of over three miles with half a load, when with a bridge it would be less than half a mile, and one horse could pull more than two now do.

If the coal men will pay for the added height (the necessary height is not known) they will be content, without their paying for the entire bridge as their injuriously interested champions assume they will do. How the building of a bridge would interfere with the navigation of a stream not navigable is a mystery. The friends of the bridge are the warm and active friends of the slackwater, and know that one improvement will not interfere with the other. The glass houses of the coal men will not stand a boombardment of the pebbles suggested in this bridge; let them beware of useless fights. MCKEESPORT.

The Trouble Among the Job Printers.

The committee appointed by the Typographical Union met a committee of the employing job printers yesterday for consultation as to the matter at issue in regard to wages, and talked the matter over. The committee on the part of the employing printers offered assurance of their determination to resist the demands of the strikers, on the ground that they could not submit to dictation from their employees, and that hereafter they should employ any number of apprentices that to them seemed best. The printers announce that they will establish an office of their own, to be conducted on the co-operative principle, and are confident that they can turn out as good work at as low a price as the best job office in the city. Many of the men thrown out of employment by the strike have considerable means, nearly all of them being owners of real estate, and there is little likelihood of suffering on their part.

In Bankruptcy.

Yesterday two petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy of the firm composed of George E. Reineman and Joseph K. Phillips were filed in the United States Court, bankruptcy branch. The first petition was filed by S. Myers & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, who allege that the alleged bankrupts are indebted to them in the amount of about three thousand dollars, and to the amount of about three thousand more, to other parties. The petition sets forth that they have committed, made an assignment, removed and disposed of their property to Messrs. Sands & Reineman, transferred the greater portion of their tobacco to S. A. Gilmore & Co., a quantity of cigars and ture, household goods and also transferred furniture, a horse, harness, watch to Herman Reineman, carriage and watch to Hermann Reineman, carriage and watch to Hermann Reineman, carriage and watch to Hermann